STIC Search Report
Biotech-Chem Library

STIC Database Tracking Number: 140787

TO: Cybille Delacroix Location: REM-3A78/3C70 Art Unit: 1614 Tuesday, December 21, 2004 Case Serial Number: 09/786034	From: Barb O'Bryen Location: Biotech-Chem Library Remsen 1A69 Phone: 571-272-2518 barbara.obryen@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Access DB# _____

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Please forward to Barb O'Brian Thank you!

Requester's Full Name: C. Delacroix Examiner #: 71100 Date: 12-16-04

Art Unit: 1614 Phone Number 30 272-0572 Serial Number: 09/786,034

Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 3C70 43A78 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

****

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: _____

Inventors (please provide full names): Please see attached

Earliest Priority Filing Date: _____

**For Sequence Searches Only* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*

Please search claims 8, 16, 17, 19, 21.

Key terms are highlighted.

Please rush

Thanks

CM

****

STAFF USE ONLY CM Type of Search Vendors and cost where applicable

STIC SEARCH RESULTS FEEDBACK FORM

Biotech-Chem Library

Questions about the scope or the results of the search? Contact ***the searcher or contact:***

Mary Hale, Information Branch Supervisor
Remsen Bldg. 01 D86
571-272-2507

Voluntary Results Feedback Form

- *I am an examiner in Workgroup:* ☐ *Example: 1610*
- *Relevant prior art **found**, search results used as follows:*
  - ☐ 102 rejection
  - ☐ 103 rejection
  - ☐ Cited as being of interest.
  - ☐ Helped examiner better understand the invention.
  - ☐ Helped examiner better understand the state of the art in their technology.

Types of relevant prior art found:

- ☐ Foreign Patent(s)
- ☐ Non-Patent Literature
  (journal articles, conference proceedings, new product announcements etc.)

- *Relevant prior art **not found:***
  - ☐ Results verified the lack of relevant prior art (helped determine patentability).
  - ☐ Results were not useful in determining patentability or understanding the invention.

Comments:

Drop off or send completed forms to STIC-Biotech-Chem Library, Remsen Bldg.

```
=> fil drugu pascal wpids biosis lifesci dissabs
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=> d que l126; d que l129; d que l135
L106     142484 SEA ALZHEIMER? OR AMYLOID?
L107     388527 SEA DIABET?
L108       5929 SEA GINGKO OR GINKGO OR MAIDENHAIR TREE#
L109        780 SEA (UNCARIA OR CAT#(1W) CLAW OR UNA DE GATO)
L126          6 SEA L108 AND L109 AND (L106 OR L107)



L106     142484 SEA ALZHEIMER? OR AMYLOID?
L107     388527 SEA DIABET?
L108       5929 SEA GINGKO OR GINKGO OR MAIDENHAIR TREE#
L109        780 SEA (UNCARIA OR CAT#(1W) CLAW OR UNA DE GATO)
L113      56033 SEA SELENIUM
L114         54 SEA CHROMIUM POLYNICOTINATE
L116      17837 SEA FOLIC ACID
L117      18186 SEA VITAMIN(W)(B12 OR B1 OR B(W)(1 OR 12))
L120       2657 SEA BILBERR? OR HUCKLEBERR? OR VACCINIUM MYRTILL!S
L121       5565 SEA DONG QUAI OR ANGELICA OR DANNGUI OR DANGGUI OR DANG GUI OR
                TANG KUEI OR DON QUAI
L122       4678 SEA ALOE
L123      34455 SEA BIOTIN
L124      16379 SEA THIAMINE
L129          3 SEA (L106 OR L107) AND (L108 OR L109) AND (L120 OR L121 OR
                L122) AND (L114 OR L113 OR L117 OR L116 OR L123 OR L124)



L108       5929 SEA GINGKO OR GINKGO OR MAIDENHAIR TREE#
L109        780 SEA (UNCARIA OR CAT#(1W) CLAW OR UNA DE GATO)
L125         26 SEA L108 AND L109
L130     942494 SEA COMBINATION
L131    1562741 SEA CODRUG# OR COADMIN? OR CONCOMITANT? OR CONCURRENT? OR
                BLEND? OR MIXTURE#
L135         12 SEA L125 AND (L130 OR L131)


=> s l126 or l129 or l135
L136         20 L126 OR L129 OR L135
```

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=> fil medl; d que l30; d que l27
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:21:49 ON 21 DEC 2004

 FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 DEC 2004 (20041220/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

 On December 19, 2004, the 2005 MeSH terms were loaded.

 OLDMEDLINE now back to 1950.

 MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
 MeSH 2005 vocabulary. See http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/ and
 http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd03/nd03_mesh.html for a
 description of changes.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.


L1          668 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  GINKGO BILOBA/CT
L2           33 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  UNCARIA+NT/CT
L28          57 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  UNCARIA TOMENTOSA OR CAT#(1W)CLAW OR
                UNA DE GATO
L30           0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L1 AND (L2 OR L28)


L1          668 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  GINKGO BILOBA/CT
L2           33 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  UNCARIA+NT/CT
L3        33519 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ALZHEIMER DISEASE/CT
L4          597 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2+NT/CT
L5        32651 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE II/CT
L6        13069 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  AMYLOIDOSIS+NT/CT
L7        14576 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  AMYLOID+NT/CT
L8         1632 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PANAX+NT/CT
L9          207 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ECHINACEA+NT/CT
L10       16878 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  VITAMIN E/CT
L11       11131 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  SELENIUM/CT
L12        1754 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  NIACIN/CT
L13       11608 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  FOLIC ACID/CT
L14       10443 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  VITAMIN B 12/CT
L15       11001 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  CHOLINE/CT
L16          20 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS/CT
L17          60 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ANGELICA SINENSIS/CT
L18         384 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ALOE/CT
L19        7704 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  BIOTIN/CT
L20        6248 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  THIAMINE+NT/CT
L21           5 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  CHROMIUM POLYNICOTINATE
L24       99799 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  DRUG INTERACTIONS+NT/CT
L25       38668 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  DRUG COMBINATIONS/CT
L26       78706 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  DRUG THERAPY, COMBINATION/CT
L27           4 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  (L1 OR L2) AND (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR
                L11 OR L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR
                L20 OR L21) AND (L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7) AND (L24 OR L25
                OR L26)


=> => fil capl; d que l55; d que l56; d que l60;d que l62
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:22:52 ON 21 DEC 2004
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 21 Dec 2004 VOL 141 ISS 26
FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 Dec 2004 (20041220/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'CAPLUS' FILE

```
L31          2733 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GINKGO/OBI OR GINGKO/OBI OR MAIDENHAIR
                  TREE#/OBI
L32           105 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  UNCARIA TOMENTOSA/OBI OR CAT#/OBI(1W)CL
                  AW/OBI OR UNA DE GATO/OBI
L51         32981 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  DRUG INTERACTIONS+OLD,NT/CT
L52          2154 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  COMBINATION CHEMOTHERAPY/CT
L53          2857 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS+OLD/CT(L)COMB?/OB
                  I
L54        433949 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  CODRUG#/OBI OR COADMIN?/OBI OR
                  CONCOMITANT?/OBI OR CONCURRENT?/OBI OR BLEND?/OBI OR MIXTURE#/O
                  BI
L55             1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L31 AND L32 AND (L51 OR L52 OR L53 OR
                  L54)
```

```
L31          2733 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GINKGO/OBI OR GINGKO/OBI OR MAIDENHAIR
                  TREE#/OBI
L32           105 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  UNCARIA TOMENTOSA/OBI OR CAT#/OBI(1W)CL
                  AW/OBI OR UNA DE GATO/OBI
L47         26768 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ALZHEIMER?/OBI
L48         14189 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  DIABET?/OBI(L)(TYPE/OBI(W)(2/OBI OR
                  II/OBI) OR ADULT ONSET/OBI OR NONINSULIN/OBI OR NON INSULIN/OBI
                  )
L49         17674 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  AMYLOID?/OBI
L56             2 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L31 AND L32 AND (L47 OR L48 OR L49)
```

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L31          2733 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GINKGO/OBI OR GINGKO/OBI OR MAIDENHAIR
                  TREE#/OBI
L32           105 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  UNCARIA TOMENTOSA/OBI OR CAT#/OBI(1W)CL
                  AW/OBI OR UNA DE GATO/OBI
L33          5440 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GINSENG/OBI OR PANAX/OBI
L34           651 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ECHINACEA?/OBI
L35         38773 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  VITAMIN E/OBI OR TOCOPHEROL#/OBI
L36         77251 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SELENIUM/OBI
L37          7325 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  NIACIN/OBI OR NICOTINATE/OBI
L38         12095 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  FOLIC ACID/OBI
L39         25804 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  VITAMIN/OBI(W)(B12/OBI OR B1/OBI OR
                  B/OBI(W)(12/OBI OR 1/OBI))
```

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L40        2670 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  COBALAMIN#/OBI
L41       31217 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  CHOLINE/OBI
L42         783 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  BILBERR?/OBI OR VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS/OBI
                OR HUCKLEBERR?/OBI
L43        2034 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  DONG QUAI/OBI OR ANGELICA/OBI OR
                DANNGUI/OBI OR DANG GUI/OBI OR TANG KUEI/OBI OR DON QUAI/OBI
                OR DONG QUA/OBI
L44        2512 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ALOE/OBI
L45       14761 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  BIOTIN/OBI
L46       12929 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  THIAMINE/OBI
L47       26768 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ALZHEIMER?/OBI
L48       14189 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  DIABET?/OBI(L)(TYPE/OBI(W)(2/OBI OR
                II/OBI) OR ADULT ONSET/OBI OR NONINSULIN/OBI OR NON INSULIN/OBI
                )
L49       17674 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  AMYLOID?/OBI
L50          20 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (CHROMIUM POLYNICOTINATE)/BI
L51       32981 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  DRUG INTERACTIONS+OLD,NT/CT
L52        2154 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  COMBINATION CHEMOTHERAPY/CT
L53        2857 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS+OLD/CT(L)COMB?/OB
                I
L54      433949 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  CODRUG#/OBI OR COADMIN?/OBI OR
                CONCOMITANT?/OBI OR CONCURRENT?/OBI OR BLEND?/OBI OR MIXTURE#/O
                BI
L60           2 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L31 OR L32) AND ((L33 OR L34 OR L35
                OR L36 OR L37 OR L38 OR L39 OR L40 OR L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44
                OR L45 OR L46) OR L50) AND (L51 OR L52 OR L53 OR L54) AND (L47
                OR L48 OR L49)



L31        2733 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GINKGO/OBI OR GINGKO/OBI OR MAIDENHAIR
                TREE#/OBI
L32         105 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  UNCARIA TOMENTOSA/OBI OR CAT#/OBI(1W)CL
                AW/OBI OR UNA DE GATO/OBI
L36       77251 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SELENIUM/OBI
L38       12095 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  FOLIC ACID/OBI
L39       25804 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  VITAMIN/OBI(W)(B12/OBI OR B1/OBI OR
                B/OBI(W)(12/OBI OR 1/OBI))
L40        2670 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  COBALAMIN#/OBI
L42         783 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  BILBERR?/OBI OR VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS/OBI
                OR HUCKLEBERR?/OBI
L43        2034 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  DONG QUAI/OBI OR ANGELICA/OBI OR
                DANNGUI/OBI OR DANG GUI/OBI OR TANG KUEI/OBI OR DON QUAI/OBI
                OR DONG QUA/OBI
L44        2512 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ALOE/OBI
L45       14761 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  BIOTIN/OBI
L46       12929 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  THIAMINE/OBI
L47       26768 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ALZHEIMER?/OBI
L48       14189 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  DIABET?/OBI(L)(TYPE/OBI(W)(2/OBI OR
                II/OBI) OR ADULT ONSET/OBI OR NONINSULIN/OBI OR NON INSULIN/OBI
                )
L49       17674 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  AMYLOID?/OBI
L50          20 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (CHROMIUM POLYNICOTINATE)/BI
L62           2 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L31 OR L32) AND (L42 OR L43 OR L44)
                AND (L36 OR L50 OR L39 OR L40 OR L38 OR L45 OR L46) AND (L47
                OR L48 OR L49)


=> s l55 or l56 or l60 or l62

L137          4 L55 OR L56 OR L60 OR L62
```

```
=> fil napra; d que l68

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     Some records in this file are extremely long when displayed in
     the ALL format. The CHC (Character Count) field can be used to
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     prompt (=>) for data content and search strategy information.

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FILE COVERS 1650 TO 13 DEC 2004 (20041213/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.


L65         1635 SEA FILE=NAPRALERT ABB=ON  (ALZHEIMER? OR DIABET? OR AMYLOID?)

L66         1177 SEA FILE=NAPRALERT ABB=ON  GINKGO OR GINGKO
L67          276 SEA FILE=NAPRALERT ABB=ON  UNCARIA OR CAT#(1W)CLAW OR UNA DE
                 GATO
L68            1 SEA FILE=NAPRALERT ABB=ON  L65 AND L66 AND L67


=> fil frosti; d que l72

FILE 'FROSTI' ENTERED AT 16:22:54 ON 21 DEC 2004
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 DEC 2004       <20041220/UP>
FILE COVERS 1972 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION IS AVAILABLE
    IN THE BASIC INDEX (/BI) FIELD  <<<


L69         4932 SEA FILE=FROSTI ABB=ON  (ALZHEIMER? OR DIABET? OR AMYLOID?)
L70          406 SEA FILE=FROSTI ABB=ON  GINKGO OR GINGKO
L71           32 SEA FILE=FROSTI ABB=ON  UNCARIA OR CAT#(1W)CLAW OR UNA DE GATO

L72            3 SEA FILE=FROSTI ABB=ON  L69 AND L70 AND L71


=> fil embase; d que l97; d que l99; d que l104; d que l105

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 16:22:56 ON 21 DEC 2004
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 FILE COVERS 1974 TO 17 Dec 2004 (20041217/ED)

 EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.
```

```
L78        2874 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  GINKGO BILOBA/CT OR GINKGO BILOBA
                EXTRACT/CT
L79          71 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  UNCARIA TOMENTOSA/CT OR UNCARIA
                TOMENTOSA EXTRACT/CT
L97           0 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L78(L)CB/CT AND L79(L)CB/CT
```

Subheading
CB = drug combination

```
L73       41991 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  ALZHEIMER DISEASE+NT/CT
L74       31827 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  MATURITY ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS/CT OR
                 NON INSULIN DEPENDENT DIABETES MELLITUS/CT
L75       11352 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  AMYLOIDOSIS+NT/CT
L76        4932 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  AMYLOID/CT
L77        1243 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  AMYLOID PROTEIN/CT
L78        2874 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  GINKGO BILOBA/CT OR GINKGO BILOBA
                EXTRACT/CT
L79          71 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  UNCARIA TOMENTOSA/CT OR UNCARIA
                TOMENTOSA EXTRACT/CT
L98        4531 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  COMBINATION CHEMOTHERAPY/CT
L99           0 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L78 AND L79 AND ((L73 OR L74 OR L75 OR
                L76 OR L77) OR L98)



L73       41991 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  ALZHEIMER DISEASE+NT/CT
L74       31827 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  MATURITY ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS/CT OR
                 NON INSULIN DEPENDENT DIABETES MELLITUS/CT
L75       11352 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  AMYLOIDOSIS+NT/CT
L76        4932 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  AMYLOID/CT
L77        1243 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  AMYLOID PROTEIN/CT
L78        2874 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  GINKGO BILOBA/CT OR GINKGO BILOBA
                EXTRACT/CT
L79          71 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  UNCARIA TOMENTOSA/CT OR UNCARIA
                TOMENTOSA EXTRACT/CT
L83       11436 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  SELENIUM/CT
L85           8 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  NIACIN CHROMIUM COMPLEX/CT OR CHROMIUM
                POLYNICOTINATE
L86       14601 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  FOLIC ACID/CT
L88        1165 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  COBALAMIN/CT
L90          14 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  BILBERRY/CT OR  BILBERRY EXTRACT/CT
L91          78 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS/CT
L92         746 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  DONG QUAI/OBI OR ANGELICA/OBI OR
                DANNGUI/OBI OR DANG GUI/OBI OR TANG KUEI/OBI OR DON QUAI/OBI
                OR DONG QUA/OBI
L93         370 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  ALOE/CT OR ALOE VERA/CT
L94        6466 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  BIOTIN/CT
L95        6689 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  THIAMINE/CT
L104          0 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  (L92 OR (L90 OR L91) OR L93) AND ((L73
                OR L74 OR L75 OR L76 OR L77)) AND (L78 OR L79) AND (L85 OR L83
                OR L95 OR L88 OR L86 OR L94)



L105          1 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  (ALZHEIMER? OR DIABET? OR AMYLOID?)
                AND (GINGKO OR GINKGO) AND (UNCARIA OR CAT#(1W)CLAW OR UNA DE
                GATO)


=> => dup rem l27,l72,l137,l105,l136,l68
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:23:28 ON 21 DEC 2004

FILE 'FROSTI' ENTERED AT 16:23:28 ON 21 DEC 2004
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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:23:28 ON 21 DEC 2004

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 16:23:28 ON 21 DEC 2004

FILE 'DRUGU' ENTERED AT 16:23:28 ON 21 DEC 2004

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 16:23:28 ON 21 DEC 2004

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:23:28 ON 21 DEC 2004

FILE 'NAPRALERT' ENTERED AT 16:23:28 ON 21 DEC 2004

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L27
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L72
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L137
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L105
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L136
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L68
L138 30 DUP REM L27 L72 L137 L105 L136 L68 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-4' FROM FILE MEDLINE
ANSWERS '5-7' FROM FILE FROSTI
ANSWERS '8-11' FROM FILE CAPLUS
ANSWER '12' FROM FILE EMBASE
ANSWERS '13-14' FROM FILE DRUGU
ANSWERS '15-28' FROM FILE WPIDS
ANSWER '29' FROM FILE BIOSIS
ANSWER '30' FROM FILE NAPRALERT

=> d iall 1-7; d ibib ed ab hitind 8-11; d iall 12-29; d qrd 30; fil hom

L138 ANSWER 1 OF 30 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004227093 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15126225
TITLE: Use of cognitive enhancement medication in persons with Alzheimer disease who have a family caregiver: results from the Resources for Enhancing Alzheimer's Caregiver Health (REACH) project.
AUTHOR: Belle Steven H; Zhang Song; Czaja Sara J; Burns Robert; Schulz Richard
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Epidemiology, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15261, USA.. Belle@edc.gsph-pitt.edu
CONTRACT NUMBER: U01-NR13255 (NINR)
U01-NR13265 (NINR)
U01-NR13269 (NINR)
U01-NR13289 (NINR)
U01-NR13297 (NINR)
U01-NR13305 (NINR)
U01-NR13313 (NINR)
SOURCE: American journal of geriatric psychiatry : official journal of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry, (2004 May-Jun) 12 (3) 250-7.

Journal code: 9309609. ISSN: 1064-7481.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200408
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040506
Last Updated on STN: 20040825
Entered Medline: 20040824

ABSTRACT:
OBJECTIVE: Aging populations show increased prevalence of cognitive impairment and dementia. Recent efficacy studies report on prescription medications and herbal preparations that affect cognitive functioning, but the prevalence and correlates of cognitive-enhancement (CE) medication use among community-dwelling older persons is not well studied. The authors examined the frequency and appropriateness of use, the importance of a family caregiver in medication decisions for dementia patients, and differences in access to medical care. METHODS: REACH is a multisite feasibility study of several approaches to reducing the negative impacts of caregiving on those living with a family member with dementia. Data on medication use by care-recipients were collected at baseline and 1 year later. RESULTS: At baseline, 31% of 1,222 care-recipients were using a CE medication. Factors independently related to CE use were age, education, functional status, and caregiver vigilance. Within 1 year, 14% started and 30% quit taking CE. Care-recipients more likely to be Starters had spouse-caregivers, more education, and fewer baseline ADL impairments. Quitters had more ADL deficits at baseline and became less able to perform ADL at follow-up than those who continued on CE. CONCLUSIONS: CE medication use among dementia patients with a family caregiver is relatively common, though there is substantial geographic variability. Our findings are mixed with respect to appropriate use of CE medications, suggesting areas for physician education. Our data indicate the importance of the caregiver in CE medication use and suggest that there may be disparities in access to healthcare among people with cognitive impairment.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Adult
Aged
Aged, 80 and over
***Alzheimer Disease: DT, drug therapy**
Carbamates: TU, therapeutic use
*Caregivers
Cholinesterase Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use
*Cognition Disorders: DT, drug therapy
Drug Synergism
Ergoloid Mesylates: TU, therapeutic use
Follow-Up Studies
Ginkgo biloba
Indans: TU, therapeutic use
Middle Aged
Panax
*Phytotherapy: SN, statistics & numerical data
Piperidines: TU, therapeutic use
*Plants, Medicinal
Tacrine: TU, therapeutic use
Vasodilator Agents: TU, therapeutic use
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 120011-70-3 (donepezil); 123441-03-2 (rivastigmine); 321-64-2 (Tacrine); 8067-24-1 (Ergoloid Mesylates)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Carbamates); 0 (Cholinesterase Inhibitors); 0 (Indans); 0 (Piperidines); 0 (Vasodilator Agents)

L138 ANSWER 2 OF 30 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002384306 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12133201
TITLE: Antioxidant strategies for Alzheimer's disease.
AUTHOR: Grundman Michael; Grundman Michael; Delaney Patrick
CORPORATE SOURCE: Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study, University of California, San Diego, 8950 Villa La Jolla Drive, Suite 2200, La Jolla, California 92037, USA.. mgrundman@ucsd.edu
CONTRACT NUMBER: AG 05131 (NIA)
AG 10483 (NIA)
SOURCE: Proceedings of the Nutrition Society, (2002 May) 61 (2) 191-202. Ref: 146
Journal code: 7505881. ISSN: 0029-6651.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200211
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020723
Last Updated on STN: 20021212
Entered Medline: 20021104

ABSTRACT:
Oxidative damage is present within the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD), and is observed within every class of biomolecule, including nucleic acids, proteins, lipids and carbohydrates. Oxidative injury may develop secondary to excessive oxidative stress resulting from beta-amyloid-induced free radicals, mitochondrial abnormalities, inadequate energy supply, inflammation or altered antioxidant defences. Treatment with antioxidants is a promising approach for slowing disease progression to the extent that oxidative damage may be responsible for the cognitive and functional decline observed in AD. Although not a uniformly consistent observation, a number of epidemiological studies have found a link between antioxidant intake and a reduced incidence of dementia, AD and cognitive decline in elderly populations. In AD clinical trials molecules with antioxidant properties such as vitamin E and Ginkgo biloba extract have shown modest benefit. A clinical trial with vitamin E is currently ongoing to determine if it can delay progression to AD in individuals with mild cognitive impairment. Combinations of antioxidants might be of even greater potential benefit for AD, especially if the agents worked in different cellular compartments or had complementary activity (e.g. vitamins E, C and ubiquinone). Naturally-occurring compounds with antioxidant capacity are available and widely marketed (e.g. vitamin C, ubiquinone, lipoic acid, beta-carotene, creatine, melatonin, curcumin) and synthetic compounds are under development by industry. Nevertheless, the clinical value of these agents for AD prevention and treatment is ambiguous, and will remain so until properly designed human trials have been performed.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
***Alzheimer Disease: DT, drug therapy**
Alzheimer Disease: PC, prevention & control
*Antioxidants: TU, therapeutic use
Dietary Supplements
Disease Progression
Drug Therapy, Combination
Ginkgo biloba
Oxidation-Reduction
Oxidative Stress
Vitamin E: TU, therapeutic use
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 1406-18-4 (Vitamin E)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Antioxidants)

L138 ANSWER 3 OF 30 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001049334 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11063960
TITLE: Oxidative injury in diseases of the central nervous system: focus on Alzheimer's disease.
AUTHOR: Pratico D; Delanty N
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.
SOURCE: American journal of medicine, (2000 Nov) 109 (7) 577-85.
Ref: 108
Journal code: 0267200. ISSN: 0002-9343.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200012
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010322
Last Updated on STN: 20010322
Entered Medline: 20001214

ABSTRACT:
Alzheimer's disease is one of the most challenging brain disorders and has profound medical and social consequences. It affects approximately 15 million persons worldwide, and many more family members and care givers are touched by the disease. The initiating molecular event(s) is not known, and its pathophysiology is highly complex. However, free radical injury appears to be a fundamental process contributing to the neuronal death seen in the disorder, and this hypothesis is supported by many (although not all) studies using surrogate markers of oxidative damage. In vitro and animal studies suggest that various compounds with antioxidant ability can attenuate the oxidative stress induced by beta-amyloid. Recently, clinical trials have demonstrated potential benefits from treatment with the antioxidants, vitamin E, selegiline, extract of Gingko biloba, and idebenone. Further studies are warranted to confirm these findings and explore the optimum timing and antioxidant combination of such treatments in this therapeutically frustrating disease.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
***Alzheimer Disease: DT, drug therapy**
***Alzheimer Disease: ME, metabolism**
Amyloid beta-Protein: ME, metabolism
Animals
Animals, Genetically Modified
*Antioxidants: TU, therapeutic use
Ascorbic Acid: TU, therapeutic use
Benzoquinones: TU, therapeutic use
Central Nervous System: DE, drug effects
Central Nervous System: ME, metabolism
Central Nervous System Diseases: DT, drug therapy
Central Nervous System Diseases: ME, metabolism
Clinical Trials
Drug Therapy, Combination
*Free Radicals: ME, metabolism
Ginkgo biloba: TU, therapeutic use
Lipid Peroxidation: DE, drug effects
*Neuroprotective Agents: TU, therapeutic use
Oxidation-Reduction: DE, drug effects
Phytotherapy
Plants, Medicinal
Selegiline: TU, therapeutic use
Vitamin E: TU, therapeutic use

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 1406-18-4 (Vitamin E); 14611-51-9 (Selegiline); 50-81-7 (Ascorbic Acid); 58186-27-9 (idebenone)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Amyloid beta-Protein); 0 (Antioxidants); 0

(Benzoquinones); 0 (Free Radicals); 0 (Neuroprotective Agents)

L138 ANSWER 4 OF 30 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001002545 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10747691
TITLE: Practice guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer's disease in a managed care setting: Part II--Pharmacologic therapy. Alzheimer's Disease (AD) Managed Care Advisory Council.
AUTHOR: Fillit H; Cummings J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York City, USA.
SOURCE: Managed care interface, (2000 Jan) 13 (1) 51-6.
Journal code: 9715194. ISSN: 1096-5645.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (GUIDELINE)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(PRACTICE GUIDELINE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Health
ENTRY MONTH: 200003
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010223
Last Updated on STN: 20010223
Entered Medline: 20000323

ABSTRACT:
The progressive loss of social and physical functioning associated with Alzheimer's disease (AD) results in extensive social and economic costs to society. The early diagnosis and treatment of AD may reduce cognitive and behavioral symptoms of this disease and may slow disease progression, thereby alleviating some of these social and economic costs. The Alzheimer's Disease Managed Care Advisory Council, a panel of experts from managed care, academic medicine, and the Los Angeles chapter of the Alzheimer's Association was convened to synthesize current evidence-based recommendations for AD diagnostic and treatment guidelines and to integrate these guidelines for use in MCOs. This paper presents conclusions from this panel and provides an algorithm for the treatment of AD specifically for managed care settings. When combined with other necessary efforts to educate providers, these guidelines should improve the cost-effectiveness and quality of care for individuals with dementia in managed care.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Algorithms
***Alzheimer Disease: DT, drug therapy**
Alzheimer Disease: EC, economics
Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal: TU, therapeutic use
Antioxidants: AD, administration & dosage
Antioxidants: TU, therapeutic use
Caregivers: PX, psychology
Cholinesterase Inhibitors: AD, administration & dosage
Cholinesterase Inhibitors: AE, adverse effects
Cholinesterase Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use
Clinical Trials
Cost-Benefit Analysis
Drug Interactions
Estrogens: TU, therapeutic use
Ginkgo biloba: TU, therapeutic use
Indans: AD, administration & dosage
Indans: AE, adverse effects
Indans: TU, therapeutic use
*Managed Care Programs
Nootropic Agents: AD, administration & dosage

Nootropic Agents: TU, therapeutic use
Patient Selection
Phytotherapy
Piperidines: AD, administration & dosage
Piperidines: AE, adverse effects
Piperidines: TU, therapeutic use
Plants, Medicinal
Psychotropic Drugs: TU, therapeutic use
Quality of Health Care
Selegiline: AD, administration & dosage
Selegiline: TU, therapeutic use
Tacrine: AD, administration & dosage
Tacrine: TU, therapeutic use
Time Factors
Vitamin E: AD, administration & dosage
Vitamin E: TU, therapeutic use

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 120011-70-3 (donepezil); 1406-18-4 (Vitamin E); 14611-51-9 (Selegiline); 321-64-2 (Tacrine)

CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal); 0 (Antioxidants); 0 (Cholinesterase Inhibitors); 0 (Estrogens); 0 (Indans); 0 (Nootropic Agents); 0 (Piperidines); 0 (Psychotropic Drugs)

L138 ANSWER 5 OF 30 FROSTI COPYRIGHT 2004 LFRA on STN DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 561164 FROSTI
TITLE: Compositions for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses.**
INVENTOR: Castillo G.; Snow A.D.; DeSantis D.A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE: University of Washington
SOURCE: United States Patent
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6264994 B 20010724
APPLICATION INFORMATION: 19991208
NOTE: 20010724
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: A composition is given for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**, for improving mental and cognitive ability, and for supporting healthy pancreatic function. The composition comprises extracts of the plant **Uncaria** tomentosa (**cat**'s **claw**) and at least one other plant selected from **gingko** biloba, rosemary, gotu kola (Centella asiatica) and bacopin (Bocapa monniera).
SUBJECT HEADING: FUNCTIONAL FOODS
CONTROLLED TERM: **ALZHEIMERS** DISEASE; DISEASES; DRUGS; ESSENCES; EXTRACTS; FUNCTIONAL FOODS; HERB EXTRACTS; HERBAL DRUGS; MENTAL PERFORMANCE; PATENT; PLANT EXTRACTS; US PATENT
DATA ENTRY DATE: 17 Aug 2001

L138 ANSWER 6 OF 30 FROSTI COPYRIGHT 2004 LFRA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 556449 FROSTI
TITLE: Health promoting herbs as useful adjuncts to prevent chronic diseases.
AUTHOR: Craig W.J.
SOURCE: Nutritional health: strategies for disease prevention., Published by: Humana Press, Totowa, 2001, 237-252 (83 ref.)
Wilson T.; Temple N.J.
ISBN: 0-89603-864-5

DOCUMENT TYPE: Book Article
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: Plants have traditionally been used to maintain and improve health. Culinary herbs and spices have been used to flavour and preserve foods. Herbs that have been used to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease are reviewed. These include garlic, onions, psyllium, flaxseed, herbs with a high flavonoid content, **Ginkgo** biloba, liquorice, and tea. Herbs that may be therapeutically useful in the treatment of **diabetes** are described: bitter melon, fenugreek seeds, gurmar, flaxseed, ginseng, psyllium, and cinnamon. Herbs that enhance the immune system are reviewed: echinacea, liquorice, **cat**'s **claw**, and garlic. Herbs such as Allium sp., the mint family, turmeric, ginger, liquorice root, green tea, flax and members of the carrot family have been identified as possessing cancer-protective properties. Problems with the indiscriminate or excessive use of herbs are discussed.
CONTROLLED TERM: CANCER; CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES; **DIABETES**; DIET; DISEASES; DRUGS; FOOD SAFETY; FUNCTIONAL FOODS; HEALTH; HEART DISEASE; HERBAL DRUGS; HERBS; IMMUNE RESPONSE; INGREDIENTS; MEDICAL TREATMENT; METABOLIC DISORDERS; PROTECTION; REVIEW; RISKS; SAFETY; SPICES
DATA ENTRY DATE: 26 Jun 2001

L138 ANSWER 7 OF 30 FROSTI COPYRIGHT 2004 LFRA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 530962 FROSTI
TITLE: Compositions for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses.**
INVENTOR: Castillo G.; Snow A.D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE: University of Washington
SOURCE: PCT Patent Application
PATENT INFORMATION: WO 2000033659 A1 20000615
APPLICATION INFORMATION: 19991208
PRIORITY INFORMATION: United States 19981208
NOTE: 20000615
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: A composition is given for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**, for improving mental and cognitive ability, and for supporting healthy pancreatic function. The composition comprises extracts of the plant **Uncaria** tomentosa (**cat**'s **claw**) and at least one other plant selected from **gingko** biloba, rosemary, gotu kola (Centella asiatica) and bacopin (Bocapa monniera).
SUBJECT HEADING: FUNCTIONAL FOODS
CONTROLLED TERM: **ALZHEIMERS** DISEASE; DISEASES; FUNCTIONAL FOODS; HERB EXTRACTS; HERBAL DRUGS; MENTAL PERFORMANCE; PATENT; PCT PATENT
DATA ENTRY DATE: 29 Aug 2000

L138 ANSWER 8 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:401592 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:34397

TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing **Uncaria tomentosa** extract for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**
INVENTOR(S): Castillo, Gerardo; Snow, Alan D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Washington, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000033659	A1	20000615	WO 1999-US29014	19991208

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-208278 A 19981208
ED Entered STN: 16 Jun 2000
AB A composition for treating Alzheimer's disease and other amyloidoses, for improving mental and cognitive ability, and for supporting healthy pancreatic function is disclosed. The ingredients of the composition are the plants commonly known as cat's claw (Uncaria tomentosa) and at least one plant from the following plants: ginkgo biloba, rosemary, gotu kola (Centella asiatica), and bacopin (Bacopa monniera). Glucosamine sulfate containing U. tomentosa inhibited Alzheimer' Aβ(1-40) amyloid fibril formation by 78% after 1 wk incubation at 37°.
IC ICM A01N065-00
ICS A61K035-78; A61K039-385
CC 63-4 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
ST pharmaceutical Uncaria ext **Alzheimer** disease **amyloidose**
IT **Amyloid**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(A; pharmaceutical compns. containing **Uncaria tomentosa** extract for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)
IT Mental activity
(alertness; pharmaceutical compns. containing **Uncaria tomentosa** extract for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)
IT **Alzheimer**'s disease
Amyloidosis
Bacopa monnieri
Centella asiatica
Cognition
Ginkgo biloba
Rosemary
Uncaria tomentosa
(pharmaceutical compns. containing **Uncaria tomentosa** extract for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT Glycosaminoglycans, biological studies
Proteoglycans, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. containing **Uncaria tomentosa** extract for treating **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L138 ANSWER 9 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:161143 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:203157
TITLE: **Blended** compositions for treatment of **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**
INVENTOR(S): Castillo, Gerardo; Snow, Alan D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Proteotech, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000012102	A1	20000309	WO 1999-US19721	19990830
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9963840	A1	20000321	AU 1999-63840	19990830
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-98473P P	19980831
			WO 1999-US19721 W	19990830

ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 2000
AB A pharmaceutical agent for treating an amyloid disease in a patient comprises a therapeutically effective amount of plant matter from a plant of the genus Uncaria, species tomentosa, in combination with a therapeutically effective amount of one or more or the substances from the group of substances consisting of Ginkgo Biloba, Ginseng, Gotu Kola, Echinacea, vitamin E, Se, niacin or nicotinate, folic acid, vitamin B12, and choline, or from the group of substances consisting of Bilberry, Dong Quai, Aloe vera, **chromium polynicotinate**, Se, vitamin B12 or cobalamin, Folic acid, biotin, and thiamine-HCl, or vitamin B1.
IC ICM A61K035-00
CC 1-11 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
ST **Alzheimer** disease compn; **amyloidoses** plant compn
IT **Aloe** barbadensis
Alzheimer's disease
Amyloidosis
Anti-inflammatory agents
Bilberry
Echinacea
Ginkgo biloba

Ginseng (Panax)
Uncaria tomentosa
(**blended** compns. for treatment of **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT Natural products
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**blended** compns. for treatment of **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT 58-85-5, **Biotin** 59-30-3, **Folic acid**, biological studies 59-43-8, **Vitamin b1**, biological studies 59-67-6, **Niacin**, biological studies 59-67-6D, Nicotinic acid, chromium complexes 62-49-7, **Choline** 67-03-8, Thiamin hydrochloride 68-19-9, **Vitamin b12** 7440-47-3D, Chromium, **nicotinate** complexes, biological studies 7782-49-2, **Selenium**, biological studies 13408-78-1, **Cobalamin**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**blended** compns. for treatment of **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

IT 1406-18-4, **Vitamin e**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**blended** compns. for treatment of **Alzheimer**'s disease and other **amyloidoses**)

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L138 ANSWER 10 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:633439 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:167771
TITLE: Tetracycline compounds having target therapeutic activities
INVENTOR(S): Levy, Stuart B.; Draper, Michael; Nelson, Mark L.; Jones, Graham
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 277 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004064728	A2	20040805	WO 2004-US1036	20040116

W: AE, AE, AG, AL, AL, AM, AM, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BG, BR, BR, BW, BY, BY, BZ, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CN, CO, CO, CR, CR, CU, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EC, EE, EE, EG, ES, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GE, GH, GM, HR, HR, HU, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, JP, KE, KE, KG, KG, KP, KP, KP, KR, KR, KZ, KZ, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MX, MZ, MZ, NA, NI

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-441141P P 20030116
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:167771
ED Entered STN: 06 Aug 2004
AB Methods and compds. for treating diseases, e.g. inflammation process-associated states, with tetracycline compds. having a target therapeutic activity are described. Preparation of selected tetracycline compds. is described.
IC ICM A61K
CC 1-7 (Pharmacology)

Section cross-reference(s): 26

IT Adhesion, biological
Aging, animal
Alzheimer's disease
Amnesia
Aneurysm
Angiogenesis
Angiogenesis inhibitors
Anti-**Alzheimer**'s agents
Anti-infective agents
Anti-inflammatory agents
Anti-ischemic agents
Antiarteriosclerotics
Antiarthritics
Antiasthmatics
Antibacterial agents
Antibiotics
Anticonvulsants
Antidepressants
Antidiabetic agents
Antihypertensives
Antimalarials
Antimigraine agents
Antioxidants
Antiparkinsonian agents
Antipsychotics
Antirheumatic agents
Antitumor agents
Antiulcer agents
Antiviral agents
Anxiety
Anxiolytics
Arteriosclerosis
Asthma
Atherosclerosis
Carcinoma
Cardiovascular agents
Cell migration
Chemotherapy
Cognition enhancers
Combination chemotherapy
Cystic fibrosis
Drug delivery systems
Emphysema
Epilepsy
Escherichia coli
Eye, disease
Fungicides
Ginkgo biloba
Hepatitis
Human
Hypertension
Infection
Inflammation
Ischemia
Macrophage
Malaria
Mental disorder
Mitochondria
Multiple sclerosis
Neoplasm
Nervous system, disease

Nervous system agents
Opioid antagonists
Osteoarthritis
Osteomyelitis
Parasiticides
Parkinson's disease
Psychotropics
Radiotherapy
Rheumatoid arthritis
Sarcoma
Schizophrenia
Skin, disease
Staphylococcus aureus
Ulcer
Wound
Wound healing promoters
(tetracycline compds. with target therapeutic activities)

IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies 53-03-2, Prednisone 60-54-8D, Tetracycline, derivs. 302-79-4, Retinoic acid 303-98-0, Coenzyme Q10 987-78-0, CDP-**choline** 1134-47-0, Baclofen 1406-18-4, **Vitamin E** 1645-21-2 1665-56-1 1744-22-5, Riluzole 2444-65-7 2763-96-4, Muscimol 3219-99-6 3242-03-3 4495-20-9 4497-07-8 4497-08-9 4656-99-9 5679-02-7 5874-95-3 5995-55-1 7518-17-4 7782-49-2, **Selenium**, biological studies 10118-89-5 10118-92-0 11096-26-7, Erythropoietin 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 14206-58-7 14297-93-9 14611-51-9, Selegiline 15866-90-7 16145-05-4 24290-70-8 31642-30-5 31981-85-8 35689-63-5 35689-65-7 53108-40-0 53108-41-1 53173-80-1 57828-26-9, Lipoic acid 59046-79-6 60142-96-3, Gabapentin 77901-56-5 84057-84-1, Lamotrigine 88828-25-5 112924-45-5, Dexanabinol 115207-75-5 120793-45-5 128298-28-2, Remacemide 146253-71-6 146253-75-0 146278-01-5 146278-02-6 146278-03-7 149934-16-7 149934-19-0 151922-17-7 153621-68-2 155819-14-0 155819-18-4 161320-33-8 161321-34-2 161452-36-4 180002-76-0 186759-47-7 186759-49-9 186759-51-3 186759-53-5 186759-55-7 186759-61-5 220620-09-7 233585-95-0 233585-96-1 233585-97-2 233586-02-2 233586-03-3 233586-04-4 233586-06-6 233586-07-7 233586-08-8 233586-09-9 233586-10-2 233586-11-3 233586-12-4 233586-16-8 263258-27-1 263258-30-6 263258-33-9 263258-38-4 263258-83-9 263258-85-1 263258-86-2 263258-87-3 263258-89-5 263259-00-3 263760-96-9 263760-98-1 263761-01-9 263761-02-0 263761-08-6 269724-94-9 269724-95-0 269725-01-1 269725-54-4 295356-11-5 295356-12-6 295356-13-7 295356-16-0 295356-17-1 330627-21-9 330627-22-0 330627-23-1 330627-24-2 330627-26-4 330627-27-5 330627-32-2 344771-54-6 351336-92-0 351336-94-2 365276-98-8 365276-99-9 365277-00-5 365277-01-6 365277-02-7 365277-03-8 365277-04-9 365277-05-0 365277-06-1 365277-08-3 365277-11-8 365277-12-9 365277-13-0 365277-14-1 365277-19-6 365277-20-9 365277-21-0 365277-22-1 365277-23-2 365277-24-3 365277-26-5 365277-28-7 365277-29-8 365277-34-5 365277-35-6 365277-36-7 365277-37-8 365277-38-9 365277-39-0 365277-40-3 365277-41-4 365277-42-5 365277-43-6 365277-44-7 365277-45-8 365277-46-9 365277-47-0 365277-49-2 365277-50-5 365277-51-6 365277-52-7 365277-53-8 365277-54-9 365277-55-0 365277-57-2 365277-58-3 365277-59-4 365277-60-7 365277-61-8 365277-62-9 365277-63-0 365277-64-1 365277-65-2 365277-66-3 365277-88-9 374748-06-8 380435-62-1 380435-65-4 380435-76-7 380435-88-1 389081-55-4 389081-56-5 389081-58-7 389081-60-1 389081-61-2 389081-62-3 389081-63-4 389081-65-6 389081-66-7 389081-67-8 389081-68-9 389081-69-0 389081-71-4 389081-72-5 389081-73-6 389081-74-7 389081-75-8 389081-76-9 389081-77-0 389081-78-1 389081-79-2 389081-80-5 389081-85-0 389139-10-0 389139-12-2 389139-15-5 389139-16-6 389139-17-7

389139-18-8 389139-20-2 389139-22-4 389139-23-5 389139-24-6
389139-25-7 389139-26-8 389139-27-9 389139-28-0 389139-29-1
389139-31-5 389139-32-6 389139-34-8 389139-35-9 389139-36-0
389139-37-1 389139-38-2 389139-39-3 389139-40-6 389139-41-7
389139-42-8 389139-43-9 389139-44-0 389139-45-1 389139-46-2
389139-47-3 389139-48-4 389139-49-5
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tetracycline compds. with target therapeutic activities)

L138 ANSWER 11 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:383385 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:380664
TITLE: Neuroceutical for improving memory and cognitive abilities
INVENTOR(S): Summers, William K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 6733797	B1	20040511	US 2001-992132		20011115
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-249046P	P	20001115

ED Entered STN: 12 May 2004
AB The present invention relates to a neurochem. formulation comprising a supplement for improving function of neurons, improving memory and cognitive abilities, and reversing free radical damage caused by aging or neurodegenerative disease. The formulation comprises phosphoesters and antioxidants. Components may have antioxidant properties or enhance properties of other components. The synergistic combinations allow individual component dosages to be reduced, thereby minimizing potential toxicity.
IC ICM A61K035-78
NCL 424728000; 424736000; 424752000; 424756000; 424766000
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 17
IT **Alzheimer**'s disease
Antioxidants
Berberis
Centella asiatica
Cognition enhancers
Curcuma
Ginkgo biloba
Herb
Memory, biological
Multiple sclerosis
Panax
Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome
(health supplements containing phosphoesters and herbal antioxidants and vitamins and fatty acids for improving memory and cognitive abilities)
IT **Vaccinium myrtillus**
(proanthocyanidins from; health supplements containing phosphoesters and herbal antioxidants and vitamins and fatty acids for improving memory and cognitive abilities)
IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies 54-47-7, Pyridoxal 5'-phosphate 56-87-1, L-Lysine, biological studies 58-56-0, Pyridoxine hydrochloride 59-30-3, **Folic Acid**, biological studies 63-68-3,

L-Methionine, biological studies 67-03-8, **Thiamine** hydrochloride 70-18-8, L-Glutathione, biological studies 79-81-2, Retinol palmitate 98-92-0, Niacinamide 107-35-7, Taurine 107-43-7, Trimethylglycine 127-40-2, Lutein 137-08-6, Calcium pantothenate 146-17-8, Riboflavin 5'-phosphate 303-98-0, Coenzyme Q10 546-46-3, Zinc Citrate 1200-22-2, Lipoic acid 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, biological studies 3040-38-8, Acetyl-L-carnitine 4345-03-3, α-Tocopheryl succinate 7235-40-7, Beta Carotene 7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7693-13-2, Calcium citrate 7782-49-2, **Selenium**, biological studies 9001-73-4, Papain 10024-66-5, Manganese citrate 13422-55-4, Methylcobalamin 25779-79-7, N-Acetyl-L-cystine 150977-36-9, Bromelain
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(health supplements containing phosphoesters and herbal antioxidants and vitamins and fatty acids for improving memory and cognitive abilities)
REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L138 ANSWER 12 OF 30 EMBASE
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004290719 EMBASE
TITLE: Herbs and the kidney.
AUTHOR: Bagnis C.I.; Deray G.; Baumelou A.; Le Quintrec M.; Vanherweghem J.L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. C.I. Bagnis, Service de Nephrologie, Hop. Pitie Salpetriere, 83, Bd de L'Hopital, 75013, Paris, France. corinne.bagnis@psl.ap-hop-paris.fr
SOURCE: American Journal of Kidney Diseases, (2004) 44/1 (1-11).
Refs: 110
ISSN: 0272-6386 CODEN: AJKDDP
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0272-6386(04)00358-0
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 028 Urology and Nephrology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
The use of herbal therapy has increased dramatically in past years and may lead to renal injury or various toxic insults, especially in renal patients. In most countries, herbal products are not regulated as medicines. Herbal poisoning may be secondary to the presence of undisclosed drugs or heavy metals, interaction with the pharmacokinetic profile of concomitantly administered drugs, or association with a misidentified herbal species. Various renal syndromes were reported after the use of medicinal plants, including tubular necrosis, acute interstitial nephritis, Fanconi's syndrome, hypokalemia or hyperkalemia, hypertension, papillary necrosis, chronic interstitial nephritis, nephrolithiasis, urinary retention, and cancer of the urinary tract. It seems critical that caregivers be aware of the potential risk of such often underreported therapy and carefully question their patients about their use of this popular branch of alternative medicine. .COPYRGT. 2004 by the National Kidney Foundation, Inc.

CONTROLLED TERM: Medical Descriptors:
*herbal medicine
*kidney disease: SI, side effect
*nephrotoxicity: SI, side effect

herb
health hazard
renovascular hypertension: SI, side effect
acute kidney tubule necrosis: SI, side effect
interstitial nephritis: SI, side effect
Fanconi renotubular syndrome: SI, side effect
kidney papilla necrosis: SI, side effect
fibrosing alveolitis: SI, side effect
urine retention: SI, side effect
nephrolithiasis: SI, side effect
urinary tract carcinoma: SI, side effect
tea
Glycyrrhiza
Ephedra
medicinal plant
securida longe peduncalata
euphoria matabelensis
callilepsis laureola
cape aloes
Taxus celebica
takaout roumia
uno degatta
rhododendron molle
Ephedra sinica
cranberry
Chinese medicine
Aristolochia
bleeding: SI, side effect
hypokalemia: SI, side effect
rhabdomyolysis: SI, side effect
hypertension: SI, side effect
hyperkalemia: SI, side effect
traditional medicine
kidney injury: SI, side effect
kidney failure: SI, side effect
diabetes mellitus: DT, drug therapy
side effect: SI, side effect
sodium retention
water retention
obesity: DT, drug therapy
pseudohypoaldosteronism: SI, side effect
asthma: DT, drug therapy
flu like syndrome: DT, drug therapy
fever: DT, drug therapy
fever: SI, side effect
chill: DT, drug therapy
headache: DT, drug therapy
edema: DT, drug therapy
anhidrosis: DT, drug therapy
heart palpitation: SI, side effect
tachycardia: SI, side effect
stroke: SI, side effect
coma: SI, side effect
flushing
dry skin: SI, side effect
mydriasis: SI, side effect
xerostomia: SI, side effect
urinary tract infection: DT, drug therapy
liver cirrhosis: DT, drug therapy
gastritis: DT, drug therapy
gonorrhea: DT, drug therapy
female genital tract cancer: DT, drug therapy

rheumatic disease: DT, drug therapy
Uncaria tomentosa
drug fatality: SI, side effect
eczema: DT, drug therapy
hepatitis B: DT, drug therapy
drug antagonism
human
nonhuman
clinical trial
review
Drug Descriptors:
*plant extract: AE, adverse drug reaction
*plant extract: CT, clinical trial
*plant extract: AD, drug administration
*plant extract: AN, drug analysis
*plant extract: DO, drug dose
*plant extract: DT, drug therapy
*plant extract: IP, intraperitoneal drug administration
*plant extract: IV, intravenous drug administration
*herbaceous agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
*herbaceous agent: DT, drug therapy
Glycyrrhiza extract: AE, adverse drug reaction
Glycyrrhiza extract: AN, drug analysis
Glycyrrhiza extract: DT, drug therapy
Glycyrrhiza extract: PD, pharmacology
Ephedra extract: AE, adverse drug reaction
securida longe pedunculata extract: AE, adverse drug reaction
euphoria matabelensis extract: AE, adverse drug reaction
callilepsis laureola extract: AE, adverse drug reaction
cape aloes extract: AE, adverse drug reaction
cape aloes extract: AD, drug administration
cape aloes extract: IV, intravenous drug administration
taxus celebica extract: AE, adverse drug reaction
taxus celebica extract: DO, drug dose
taxus celebica extract: DT, drug therapy
takaout roumia extract: AE, adverse drug reaction
Uncaria tomentosa extract: AE, adverse drug reaction
Uncaria tomentosa extract: DT, drug therapy
mefenamic acid: AE, adverse drug reaction
sinomenium acutum extract: AE, adverse drug reaction
cadmium: AE, adverse drug reaction
phenylbutazone: AE, adverse drug reaction
Aristolochia extract: AE, adverse drug reaction
Aristolochia extract: AN, drug analysis
Aristolochia extract: DO, drug dose
Aristolochia extract: DT, drug therapy
Aristolochia extract: IP, intraperitoneal drug administration
kampo: AE, adverse drug reaction
mutong extract: AE, adverse drug reaction
rhododendron molle extract: AE, adverse drug reaction
rhododendron molle extract: AN, drug analysis
rhododendron molle extract: DO, drug dose
atropine: AE, adverse drug reaction
scopolamine: AE, adverse drug reaction
ephedra sinica extract: AE, adverse drug reaction
ephedra sinica extract: AN, drug analysis
ephedra sinica extract: DT, drug therapy
ephedrine: AE, adverse drug reaction
cranberry extract: AE, adverse drug reaction

oxalic acid: AE, adverse drug reaction
Hypericum perforatum extract: AE, adverse drug reaction
Hypericum perforatum extract: CM, drug comparison
Hypericum perforatum extract: PD, pharmacology
Ginkgo biloba extract: AE, adverse drug reaction
Ginkgo biloba extract: CT, clinical trial
Ginkgo biloba extract: AN, drug analysis
Ginkgo biloba extract: CM, drug comparison
Ginkgo biloba extract: DT, drug therapy
Ginkgo biloba extract: PD, pharmacology
indinavir: CR, drug concentration
acetylsalicylic acid
unindexed drug
unclassified drug

CAS REGISTRY NO.: (mefenamic acid) 61-68-7; (cadmium) 22537-48-0, 7440-43-9; (phenylbutazone) 129-18-0, 50-33-9, 8054-70-4; (atropine) 51-55-8, 55-48-1; (scopolamine) 138-12-5, 51-34-3, 55-16-3; (ephedrine) 299-42-3, 50-98-6; (oxalic acid) 144-62-7; (indinavir) 150378-17-9, 157810-81-6, 180683-37-8; (acetylsalicylic acid) 493-53-8, 50-78-2, 53663-74-4, 53664-49-6, 63781-77-1

CHEMICAL NAME: Aspirin

L138 ANSWER 13 OF 30 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-19321 DRUGU P
TITLE: Inhibitory effect of herbal remedies on 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate-promoted Epstein-Barr virus early antigen activation.
AUTHOR: Kapadia G J; Azuine M A; Tokuda H; Hang E; Mukainaka T; Nishino H; Sridhar R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ.Howard; Univ.Kyoto-Prefectural
LOCATION: Washington, D.C., USA; Kyoto, Jap.
SOURCE: Pharmacol.Res. (45, No. 3, 213-20, 2002) 2 Tab. 46 Ref.
CODEN: PHMREP ISSN: 1043-6618
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Laboratory of Natural Drug Products, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, School of Pharmacy, Howard University, 2300 4th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20059, U.S.A. (e-mail: gkapadia@howard.edu).
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ABSTRACT:

36 Herbal extracts exhibited inhibitory effect on the experimental Epstein-Barr virus early antigen (EBV-EA) activation promoted by 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate (TPA, Wako-Pure-Chem) in Raji-cells in-vitro. These included 32 herbs belonging to 27 families used as herbal remedies such as those of ***gingko*** , black cohosh, Echinacea, kava-kava, saw palmetto, turmeric, angelica, wild yam, **cat's claw**, passion flower, muira puama, feverfew, blueberry, chasteberry, licorice, nettle, golden seal, pygeum, ginger, valerian, and hops. An extract of oleoresin of Commiphora mukul, Guggulipid, and an extract of oleoresin of Boswellia serrata, boswellin, were procured from Sabinsa. The commercial extract of Curcuma longa was obtained from Kalsec. All others were from Penn Herb. Data define new and additional uses for herbs in the war against cancer through the chemopreventive approach.

SECTION HEADING: P Pharmacology

CLASSIF. CODE: 52 Chemotherapy - non-clinical

CONTROLLED TERM:
[01] IN-VITRO *FT; RAJI-CELL *FT; EPSTEIN-BARR-VIRUS *FT;

PLANT-SUBSTANCE *FT; CYTOSTATIC *FT; ANTIGEN *FT; SABINSA *FT; KALSEC *FT; PENN-HERB. *FT; TISSUE-CULTURE *FT; TUMOR-CELL *FT; LYMPHOMA *FT; HERPESVIRUS *FT; VIRUS *FT; PH *FT
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature

L138 ANSWER 14 OF 30 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-40333 DRUGU P B
TITLE: An in vitro evaluation of human cytochrome P450 3A4 inhibition by selected commercial herbal extracts and tinctures.
AUTHOR: Budzlnski J W; Foster B C; Vandenhoek S; Arnason J T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ.Ottawa
LOCATION: Ottawa, Ont., Can.
SOURCE: Phytomedicine (7, 4, 273-82, 2000) 2 Fig. 2 Tab. 23 Ref.
ISSN: 0944-7113
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Ottawa-Carleton Institute of Biology, Department of Biology, University of Ottawa, 30 Marie Curie St., PO Box 450, Stn. A, Ottawa, ON, K1N 6N5, Canada, (J.T.A.).
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ABSTRACT:

Serial dilutions of 21 commercial ethanolic herbal extracts and tinctures, and 13 related pure plant compounds were analyzed for their in-vitro cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP3A4) inhibitory capability via a rapid fluorometric microtiter plate assay. The pure compounds tested included dillapiol (apiole-dill), dihydrokaempferol (aromadendrin), eriodictyol, and naringenin, isofraxidin-7-O-beta-D-glucoside (eleutheroside-B1), Rg1 ginsenoside, harpagoside, parthenolide, and valerenate (last 3 from Indofine-Chemical), hypericin (Vimrx), berberine sulfate (BB, SB-Penick) and ketoconazole (KT, Janssen). About 66% of the selected herbal preparations inhibited CYP3A4-mediated metabolism. High-throughput screening methods for assessing CYP3A4 inhibition by natural products may help to predict the likelihood of herbal-drug interactions.

SECTION HEADING: P Pharmacology
B Biochemistry

CLASSIF. CODE: 8 Pharmacokinetics
14 Enzyme Inhibitors
66 Drug Interactions
70 Analysis

CONTROLLED TERM:
KETOCONAZOLE *RC; IN-VITRO *FT; SCREENING-METHOD *FT; INHIBITION *FT; P-450 *FT; CYTOCHROME *FT
[01] APIOLE-DILL *DI; APIOLE-DILL *DM; APIOLDILL *RN; SEDATIVES *FT; DI *FT; DM *FT
[02] AROMADENDRIN *DI; AROMADENDRIN *DM; AROMADEIN *RN; FUNGICIDES *FT; DI *FT; DM *FT
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 480-20-6
[03] ERIODICTYOL *DI; ERIODICTYOL *DM; ERIODICTY *RN; ANTIINFLAMMATORIES *FT; DI *FT; DM *FT
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 552-58-9
[04] NARINGENIN *DI; NARINGENIN *DM; NARINGENI *RN; DI *FT; DM *FT
[05] ELEUTHEROSIDE-B1 *DI; ELEUTHEROSIDE-B1 *DM; ELEUTHEB1 *RN; DI *FT; DM *FT
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 16845-16-2
[06] GINSENOSIDE-RG1 *DI; GINSENOSIDE-RG1 *DM; GINSENRG1 *RN; DI

*FT; DM *FT
[07] HARPAGOSIDE *DI; HARPAGOSIDE *DM; HARPAGOSI *RN; INDOFINE-CHEM. *FT; DI *FT; DM *FT
[08] PARTHENOLIDE *DI; PARTHENOLIDE *DM; PARTHENOL *RN; INDOFINE-CHEM. *FT; DI *FT; DM *FT
[09] VALERENATE *DI; VALERENATE *DM; VALERENAT *RN; INDOFINE-CHEM. *FT; SEDATIVES *FT; DI *FT; DM *FT
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 3569-10-6
[10] HYPERICIN *DI; HYPERICIN *DM; HYPERICIN *RN; VIMRX *FT; PSYCHOSTIMULANTS *FT; ANTIDEPRESSANTS *FT; DI *FT; DM *FT
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 548-04-9
[11] BERBERINE *DI; BERBERINE *DM; SULFATE *RC; BERBERINE *RN; SB-PENICK *FT; TONICS *FT; ANTIDIARRHEICS *FT; DI *FT; DM *FT
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 2086-83-1
[12] PLANT-SUBSTANCE *FT; ARCTIUM *FT; LAPPA *FT; **UNCARIA** *FT; TOMENTOSA *FT; MATRICARIA *FT; CHAMOMILLA *FT; HARPAGOPBYTUM *FT; PROCUMBENS *FT; ECHINACEA *FT; ANGUSTIFOLIA *FT; SAMBUCUS *FT; CANADENSIS *FT; TANACETUM *FT; PARTHENIUM *FT; HYDRASTIS *FT; GLYCYRRHIZA *FT; GLABRA *FT; SILYBUM *FT; MARIANUM *FT; GINSENG *FT; PANAX *FT; QUINQUEFOLIUS *FT; TRIFOLIUM *FT; PRATENSE *FT; HYPERICUM *FT; PERFORATUM *FT; SERENOA *FT; REPENS *FT; ELEUTHEROCOCCUS *FT; SENTICOSUS *FT; VALERIANA *FT; OFFICINALIS *FT; PRUNUS *FT; SEROTINA *FT; BOTANY *FT; BOTANY *FT; DM *FT; DI *FT
[13] **GINKGO**-BILOBA-EXTRACT *DI; **GINKGO** -BILOBA-EXTRACT *DM; GINKGOEXT *RN; VASODILATORS *FT; ANTIOXIDANTS *FT; DI *FT; DM *FT
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature

L138 ANSWER 15 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-224109 [21] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-088343
TITLE: Nutritional supplement composition useful for anti-aging comprises nutritional supplements e.g. vitamin, mineral, blood sugar/insulin support, botanical antioxidant, methylating factor, DNA repair agent, fat metabolizer.
DERWENT CLASS: A11 A25 A96 B04 D13
INVENTOR(S): GIAMPAPA, V C
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GIAM-I) GIAMPAPA V C
COUNTRY COUNT: 108
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 2004001817	A1	20040101 (200421)*			25	A61K035-78
WO 2004100896	A2	20041125 (200478)		EN		A61K000-00

RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2004001817	A1 Provisional	US 2002-378160P	20020514
		US 2003-438247	20030513
WO 2004100896	A2	WO 2004-US14791	20040511

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-378160P 20020514; US 2003-438247 20030513

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K000-00; A61K035-78
SECONDARY: A61K031-198; A61K031-20; A61K031-70; A61K033-24; A61K038-43

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US2004001817 A UPAB: 20040326

NOVELTY - An anti-aging nutritional supplement composition (C1) comprises vitamin (a); mineral (b); a blood sugar/insulin support (c); botanical antioxidant (d); a methylating factor (e); a DNA repair agent (f); a fat metabolizer (g); an absorption enhancer (h); a brain function support (i); a cellular energizer (j); a nucleotide precursor (k); amino acid (l); a fatty acid complex (m); a probiotic complex (n); and digestive enzyme (o).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for an anti-aging nutritional supplement system (S1) comprising a first nutritional supplement composition (F1) to be administered in the morning containing (a) including vitamin A (3600 IU), vitamin C (200 mg), vitamin D (80 IU), vitamin E (100 IU), vitamin K (150 mcg), thiamin (10 mg), riboflavin (8 mg), niacin (140 mg), vitamin B6 (24 mg), folate (100 mcg), vitamin B12 (160 mcg), biotin (100 mcg) or pantothenic acid (24 mg); (b) including calcium (600 mg), iodine (60 mcg), zinc (4 mg), selenium (60 mcg), copper (0.4 mg), manganese (0.4 mg), chromium (100 mcg) or molybdenum (20 mcg); inflammatory process support (p) (100 mg); (c) including a **blend** of vanadium (50 mcg) or a **mixture** of fenugreek seed, alpha-lipoic acid and coenzyme Q-10 (80 mg); (d) including green tea leaf extract (100 mg), anthocyanins (10 mg), **ginkgo** biloba leaf extract (100 mg) or guarana seed extract (80 mg); (e) including betaine HCl (8 mg) or sulfur (2.5 mg); (f) (175 mg); (g) (50 mg); (h) (50 mg); (i) (50 mg); whole food (q) (300 mg); (j) including Cardyceps sinensis fungus extract (1% cordycepic acid) (25 mg) and royal jelly 3 multiply (5% 10-HAD) (20 mg); (k) (50 mg); (l) (275 mg); (m) (400 mg) and (o) (1760 unit); a second nutritional supplement composition (F2) to be administered at midday, containing (a) including vitamin A (2400 IU), vitamin C (160 mg), vitamin D (40 IU), vitamin E (65 IU), vitamin K (150 mcg), thiamin (12 mg), riboflavin (1 mg), niacin (140 mg), vitamin B6 (4 mg), folate (65 mcg), vitamin B12 (200 mcg), biotin (65 mcg) or pantothenic acid (32 mg); (b) including calcium (200 mg), iodine (15 mcg), zinc (2.5 mg), selenium (40 mcg), copper (0.2 mg), manganese (0.2 mg), chromium (40 mcg) or molybdenum (12 mcg); (p) (100 mg); (c) including a **blend** of vanadium (32 mcg) or a **mixture** of fenugreek seed, alpha-lipoic acid and coenzyme Q-10 (55 mg); (d) including **ginkgo** biloba leaf extract (100 mg) or guarana seed extract (16 mg); (e) including betaine HCl (6.4 mg) or sulfur (1.5 mg); (g) (400 mg); (h) (50 mg); (i) (50 mg); (q) (150 mg); (j) Cardyceps sinensis fungus extract (1% cordycepic acid) (20 mg) or royal jelly 3 multiply (5% 10-HAD) (12 mg); (k) (50 mg); (l) (225 mg); (m) (400 mg); and (o) (1408 unit); and third nutritional supplement composition (F3) to be administered in the night containing (a) including vitamin A (2800 IU), vitamin C (400 mg), vitamin D (60 IU), vitamin E (80 IU), vitamin K (150 mcg), thiamin (5 mg), riboflavin (10 mg), niacin (140 mg), vitamin B6 (15 mg), folate (160 mcg), vitamin B12 (240 mcg), biotin (80 mcg) or pantothenic acid (40 mg); (b) including calcium (215 mg), iodine (24 mcg), magnesium (265 mg), zinc (3 mg), selenium (48 mcg), copper (0.2 mg), manganese (0.2 mg), chromium (80 mcg), molybdenum (16 mcg); (p) (100 mg); (c) including a **blend** of vanadium (40 mcg) or a **mixture** of fenugreek seed, alpha-lipoic acid and coenzyme Q-10 (67 mg); (d) (147 mg); (e) including betaine HCl (5 mg), sulfur (2 mg); (f) (175 mg); (g) (30 mg); (h) (40 mg); (i) (161 mg); (q) (140 mg); (j) Cardyceps sinensis fungus extract (1% cordycepic acid) (16.5 mg) and royal jelly 3 multiply (5% 10-HAD) (18 mg);

(k) (50 mg); (l) (1148 mg); (m) (400 mg), (n) (100 million CFU) and (o) (1169 units).

ACTIVITY - Nootropic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - NF-kB inhibitor.

USE - For anti-aging treatment (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - (C1) supplies nutritional supplements necessary for proper glycation, DNA methylation, anti-oxidation and control of inflammatory processes; decreases DNA damage, increases DNA repair; improves immune function of human body; maintains proper cell metabolism and body function; assists in cellular regeneration and immune system repair; increases the digestive and metabolic capabilities of the body; maximizes metabolization, proper hormonal formation, release and utilization of supplements of vitamin, mineral ad nutrient supplement system; provides appropriate acidity to both the extracellular and intracellular matrices. The improved ratio of DNA repair over DNA damage results in less cell mutations and more accurate cell copies during cell replication, thus preserving adult stem pods. (C1) applies synergistic effect obtained from the **combination** of C-MED-100 (RTM; **Cat's claw**) and other nutritional supplements.

Dwg.0/8

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V01; B03-L; B04-A06; B04-A10; B04-B01B; B04-B01C1; B04-C02A; B04-L01; B04-L02; B05-A01B; B05-A03; B05-B01A; B05-B01P; B05-B02C; B05-C06; B05-C07; B06-A01; B06-D01; B06-D09; B06-F03; B07-B03; B07-D04C; B10-A06; B10-A22; B10-B02J; B10-C04D; B10-C04E; B10-E04A; B14-E11; D03-H01T2

L138 ANSWER 16 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-645577 [63] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-232141
TITLE: Glycation inhibitor used as food additive, bathing agent or cosmetic to control e.g. ageing and **Alzheimer's** disease, joint disease and kidney disease comprises extract of plant such as witch hazel.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D13
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (HONS) YAKULT HONSHA KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
JP 2004250445	A	20040909	(200463)*		18	A61K035-78

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 2004250445	A	JP 2004-21332	20040129

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 2003-23230 20030131
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K035-78
SECONDARY: A23L001-30; A61P003-10; A61P009-10; A61P011-00; A61P013-12; A61P017-00; A61P019-02; A61P025-00; A61P025-28; A61P027-02; A61P027-12; A61P043-00

BASIC ABSTRACT:

JP2004250445 A UPAB: 20041001

NOVELTY - Glycation inhibitor contains an extract of one or more of 126 plants including agrimony, **ginkgo**, witch hazel, oregano, savory,

guava, Java tea, perilla, tea plant, juniper berry, Japanese cedar, sage, thyme, clove, lady's mantle, heath, loquat, Nikko maple, eucalyptus, mugwort, raspberry, Apocynum venetum, rooibos, lemon thyme, lemon balm, rose hip, rosemary, rose red and wild strawberry.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Glycation inhibitor contains an extract of one or more of 126 plants comprising Agrimonia eupatoria (agrimony), Gymnostemma pentaphyllum, Withania somnifera Dunai, Pimpinella anisum (anise), Rubus suavissimus S. Lee, **Ginkgo** biloba (**ginkgo**), Foeniculum officinale (fennel), Hamamelis virginiana (witch hazel), Curcuma longa L, Echinacea angustifolia, Acanthopanax senticosus Harms., Sambucus nigra, Ilex paraguayensis, Plantago asiatica, Olea europaea, Origanum vulgare, Citrus aurantium, Diospyros kaki Thunberg, Glechoma hederacea (ground ivy), Chamomilla recutita, Paulinia cupana Kunth (guarana), Mimosa pudica, Chrysanthemum morifolium, Gymnema sylvestre R.Br., **Uncaria** tomentosa, Nepeta cataria, Carum carvi, Lonicera japonica, Psidium littorale Raddi. var. littora (guava), Lycium chinense Mill., Sasa veitchii, Orthosiphon stamineus Benth. (Java tea), Glycine max (L) Merr., Morus alba, Cinnamomum burmannii (cinnamon), Cassia obtusifolia Linn., Momordica charantis, Cola acuminata, Acanthopanax gracilisylus W.W.Smith, Hydrocotyle asiatica, Coriandrum sativum, Symphytum officinale, Heritiera littoralis, Carthamus tinctorius, Salacia oblonga, Crataegus cuneata, Panax notaginseng, Perilla frutescens var. acuta (perilla), Houttuynia cordata Thunb., Juniperus communis (juniper berry), Zingiber officinalis (ginger), Juniperus virginia (Japanese maple), Equisetum arvense, Stevia rebaudiana, Mentha spicata, Salvia officinalis (sage), Satureja hortensis (savory), Crataegus oxycantha, Crataegus cuneata Sieb., Thymus vulgaris (thyme), Tabebuia avellanedae, Taraxacum officinale, Antrhiscus cerefolium, Camellia sinensis (tea), Passiflora incarnata L., Syzygium aromaticum (clove), Bellis perennis, Anethum graveolens, Eucommia ulmoides, Myristica fragrans, Alpinia galanga (L) Willd., Urtica spp., Hibiscus sabodaiffa, Hedyotis diffusa Willd.,Alchemilla vulgaris (lady's mantle),Ocimum basilicum,Nelumbo nucifera,Scutellaria barbata D Don,Erica vulgaris (heath),Prunus persica, Hyssopus officinale,Eriobotrya japonica (loquat),Tanacetum parthenium,Garcinia subelliptico, Plantago psyllium, Vaccinium spp., Malva sylvestris, Mentha pulegium, Carthamus tinctorius, Mentha piperita, Humulus lupulus, Annona glabra, Althaea officinalis, Origanum majorana, Calendula officinalis, Verbascum thapsus, Malva pusilla, Althaea officinalis, Cerbera manghas, Carduus marianus, Acer nikoensis Maximowicz (Nikko maple), Filipendula ulmaria, Pseudocydonia sinensis (thouin) Schneid, Morinda citrifolia, Centaurea cyanus, Achilles millefolium, Eucalyptus globulus (eucalyptus), Coix lachryma-jobi L. vsar ma-yuen Stapf., Artemisia princeps (mugwort), Rubus idaeus (raspberry), Lavandula officinalis, Tilia europaea, Aspalathus linearis (rooibos), Cymbopogon citrates Stapf., Thymus x citriodorus (lemon thyme), Aloysia triphylla, Melissa officinalis (lemon balm), Rosa canina (rose hip), Rosa centifolia, Rosmarinus officinalis (rosemary), Rosa gallica (rose red), Laurus nobilis, Apocynum venetum, Fragaria vesca (wild strawberry), 'Bai Zhu Mu Qiu', and Wisteria.

ACTIVITY - Dermatological; Antiarteriosclerotic; Ophthalmological; Nephrotropic; Antiarthritic; Neuroprotective; Nootropic.

In a test as described by Nakazawa H. et al., J. Agric. Food Chemical, 48, 180-185 (2000), an extract of witch hazel stem inhibited glycation with an IC50 value of 0.002 mg/ml, compared to 0.28 mg/ml for aminoguanidine (a known glycation inhibitor).

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Glycation inhibitor.

USE - Used as an additive for food and beverage products, to prevent or treat tissue damage, or as an external composition (claimed) such as a bathing agent or cosmetic, for controlling ageing, loss of skin elasticity (fibrosis) due to exposure to the sun and skin hypertrophy, glycation induced tissue damage, such as arteriosclerosis, cataract, **Alzheimer**'s disease, renal insufficiency, **amyloidosis** due to dialysis and hardening of the joints and glycation as a side effect

of **diabetes.**

ADVANTAGE - The inhibitorIt has a high glycation inhibitory effect, as indicated by control of advanced glycation end products and does not produce side effects.

Dwg.0/3

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: B04-A08; B04-A10; B14-C03; B14-F07; B14-J01A4; B14-L06; B14-N03; B14-N10; B14-N17; D03-H01H; D03-H01T2; D08-B09A1; D08-B09A3

L138 ANSWER 17 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-586847 [55] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-158672
TITLE: Composition useful in the treatment of e.g. pain, depression, arthritis comprises phenylalanine, leucine and/or hydrocinnamic acid, and a dietary food supplement.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): EHRENPREIS, S; HOWARD, L
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WELL-N) WELLER HEALTH INC; (EHRE-I) EHRENPREIS S; (HOWA-I) HOWARD L
COUNTRY COUNT: 102
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2003049687	A2	20030619	(200355)*	EN	13	A61K000-00
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW						
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW						
AU 2002359618	A1	20030623	(200420)			A61K000-00
US 2004241256	A1	20041202	(200481)			A61K035-78

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003049687	A2	WO 2002-US38898	20021205
AU 2002359618	A1	AU 2002-359618	20021205
US 2004241256	A1	WO 2002-US38898	20021205
		US 2004-497631	20040603

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2002359618	A1 Based on	WO 2003049687

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-338320P 20011206; US 2004-497631 20040603
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K000-00; A61K035-78
SECONDARY: A61K031-7024; A61K031-7076; A61K031-737; A61K038-05
BASIC ABSTRACT:
WO2003049687 A UPAB: 20030828
NOVELTY - A composition comprises:
(1) phenylalanine (a);
(2) leucine (b); and/or

(3) hydrocinnamic acid (c); and
(4) a dietary food supplement.

ACTIVITY - Analgesic; Antidepressant; Antiarthritic; Nootropic; Antiinflammatory; Tranquilizer; Antirheumatic; Osteopathic; Eating disorder-Gen.; Hypnotic; Sedative; Antialcoholic; Antiaddictive; Hypotensive.

The analgesic activity of a composition comprising D-phenylalanine (250 mg/kg) and an indomethacin (20 mg/kg) was evaluated in mice by the mouse hot plate test. The composition was administered to the mice 2 hours before placing them on the hot plate and jumping time was determined over the next 1-2 hours. Control mice received indomethacin alone. Increase in threshold to jumping was found to be 11-fold in mice receiving the composition as compared to the control mice not showing any increase. The results showed that the **combination** enhanced the degree of analgesia as compared to the individual drugs.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For treating high blood pressure, pain, depression, arthritis including associated pain, inflammation, erosion of cartilage and anxiety; for increasing body strength and endurance (claimed). Also for treating osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, psychological disorders (e.g. attention deficit hyperactivity disorder), stress, bulimia, insomnia, lack of focus, craving (e.g. food, drug and alcohol addiction), fibromyalgia, headache, musculoskeletal pain, pre-menstrual pain, carpal tunnel injury, broken bones, post-operative surgery pain and dental pain.

ADVANTAGE - The composition increases body strength and endurance, hence improves the performance in athlete activities. The composition exhibits greater efficacy in relief of pain; reduces drug toxicity by reducing the dosage of e.g. acetaminophen, aspirin; reduces incidence of drug-drug interactions due to the reduction of the drug dosages; effectively reverses inflammation, cartilage destruction; promotes rebuilding of the cartilage destroyed by the arthritic processes and prevents recurrence of the disease.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: B03-F; B04-A06; B04-A10; B04-C02E; B04-L05C; B04-N02; B04-N04; B05-B01P; B06-D01; B06-D09; B06-F03; B10-A06; B10-A07; B10-A13D; B10-A17; B10-A22; B10-B02D; B10-B02E; B10-B02J; B10-B03B; B10-C04C; B10-G02; B14-C01; B14-C09; B14-E11; B14-E12; B14-F02B; B14-J01A1; B14-J01A4; B14-J01B1; B14-M01; B14-N01

L138 ANSWER 18 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-300642 [29] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-078338
TITLE: Composition useful for the treatment of e.g. **Alzheimer**'s disease and arthritis comprises Wenguanguo husk extracts.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 B05
INVENTOR(S): WANG, Y
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (YINQ-N) YINQUAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CO LTD; (FOUN-N) FOUNTAIN SILVER LTD; (WANG-I) WANG Y
COUNTRY COUNT: 102
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2003017919	A2	20030306	(200329)*	EN	12	A61K000-00

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK

DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA
ZM ZW

US 2003091669	A1	20030515	(200335)		A61K035-78
CN 1413724	A	20030430	(200351)		A61K035-78
US 6616943	B2	20030909	(200361)		A61K009-48
US 2004146591	A1	20040729	(200450)		A61K035-78
KR 2004029072	A	20040403	(200451)		A61K035-78
AU 2002348988	A1	20030310	(200452)		A61K000-00
EP 1463412	A2	20041006	(200465)	EN	A01N065-00

R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC
MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003017919	A2	WO 2002-IB4750	20020828
US 2003091669	A1	US 2001-944805	20010831
CN 1413724	A	CN 2002-142258	20020828
US 6616943	B2	US 2001-944805	20010831
US 2004146591	A1	WO 2002-IB4750	20020828
		US 2003-471384	20030904
KR 2004029072	A	KR 2004-702889	20040227
AU 2002348988	A1	AU 2002-348988	20020828
EP 1463412	A2	EP 2002-781502	20020828
		WO 2002-IB4750	20020828

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2002348988	A1 Based on	WO 2003017919
EP 1463412	A2 Based on	WO 2003017919

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-944805 20010831
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A01N065-00; A61K000-00; A61K009-48; A61K035-78
SECONDARY: A61K009-20; A61K039-385; A61P025-16; A61P025-28
BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO2003017919 A UPAB: 20030505
NOVELTY - A composition (I) comprises Wenguanguo husk extract.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(1) preparation (M1) of combined extract involving:
(a) extracting Wenguanguo husks (including fruit stems) with an organic solvent (A1) to form an organic extract;
(b) removing (A1) from the extract to form aqueous extract (A2); and
(c) drying and sterilizing (A2) to form the combined extract;
(2) the combined extracts (II) as produced in (M1);
(3) a crude saponin extract (III) from Wenguanguo husks useful for preventing cerebral aging, improving cerebral functions and curing enuresis, frequent micturition, urinary incontinence, dementia, weak intelligence and **Alzheimer**'s disease, autism, brain trauma, Parkinson's disease and other diseases caused by cerebral dysfunctions and treating arthritis, rheumatism, poor circulation, arteriosclerosis and Raynaud's syndrome;
(4) preparation (M2) of saponin extract comprising:
(a) extracting the Wenguanguo husks by alcohol or (A1) at a ratio of 1:2, 4 - 5 times, 20 - 35 hours each time, to form alcohol extracts (A3);
(b) collecting and refluxing (A3), 2 - 3 times at 80 deg. C to form

the second extract (A4);

(c) collecting (A4) and removing the solvent from the extracts to form a combined extract (A5); resolving (A5) in water to form an aqueous solution;

(d) extracting the solution by n-butanol to form n-butanol extracts (A6); and

(e) chromatographing (A6) to form the crude saponin; and

(5) production of medicines or health foods from the combined extracts or the saponins, useful for treating enuresis and other diseases caused by cerebral dysfunctions and improving cerebral functions.

ACTIVITY - Uropathic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; Antiparkinsonian; Antiarthritic; Antirheumatic; Antiarteriosclerotic; Vasotropic.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The composition is used in medicines or health food, for preventing cerebral aging, improving memory, improving cerebral functions and curing enuresis, frequent micturition, urinary incontinence, dementia, weak intelligence and **Alzheimer**'s disease, autism, brain trauma, Parkinson's disease and other diseases caused by cerebral dysfunctions, and treating arthritis, rheumatism, poor circulation, arteriosclerosis and Raynaud's syndrome (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The extract has a greater saponin concentration than the kernal powder, so the dosage is only 3 pills per day rather than 18. The preparation is simple and low in cost.

Dwg.0/1

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: B04-A08; B04-A09; B04-A10; B14-C09; B14-F02; B14-F07; B14-J01A3; B14-J01A4; B14-N07D

L138 ANSWER 19 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-020652 [02] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-006402
TITLE: Therapeutic composition for treatment of vaginal dryness and menopausal problems, e.g. premenstrual symptoms, includes herbal compounds used with olive oil, flax seed oil or unseeded flax oil, distilled water and propylene glycol.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04 B05
INVENTOR(S): MARCHESE, F P; MERMELSTEIN, H
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MARC-I) MARCHESE F P; (MERM-I) MERMELSTEIN H
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 2003170325	A1	20030911	(200402)*		11	A61K035-78

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2003170325	A1	US 2002-37526	20020104

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-37526 20020104
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K035-78
BASIC ABSTRACT:
US2003170325 A UPAB: 20040107
NOVELTY - Therapeutic composition comprises at least two herbal compounds selected from aloe vera, evening primrose, red clover, dong quai, black

cohosh, wild yam, chasteberry, **cat's claw**, chamomile, calendula flower, **gingko** biloba and/or green tea and a thickening agent to form a gel, in **combination** with olive oil, flax seed oil or unseeded flax oil, distilled water and propylene glycol.

ACTIVITY - Gynecological.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The invention is used for treatment of vaginal dryness (claimed), pain and other menopausal problems such as menopause and premenstrual symptoms.

ADVANTAGE - The invention can be easily applied by the patient to the vaginal area.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V01; B04-A10; B04-B01B; B04-B01C1; B04-C03C; B07-D09; B10-E02; B10-E04C; B12-M07; B14-D01B; B14-D01C; B14-D02; B14-N14

L138 ANSWER 20 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-415383 [44] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2002-326759
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-117233
TITLE: Composition useful in the treatment of obesity comprises at least one micronutrient and target absorbent compound.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D13 J04 S03
INVENTOR(S): BUCHANAN-BAILLIE-HAMILTON, P F; PECK, J C
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BUCH-I) BUCHANAN-BAILLIE-HAMILTON P F
COUNTRY COUNT: 96
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2002012882	A2	20020214	(200244)*	EN	86	G01N033-487
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW						
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW						
AU 2001076537	A	20020218	(200244)			G01N033-487
GB 2370504	A	20020703	(200251)			A61K049-00

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002012882	A2	WO 2001-GB3554	20010807
AU 2001076537	A	AU 2001-76537	20010807
GB 2370504	A	GB 2001-17052	20010712

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2001076537	A	Based on	WO 2002012882

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 2001-17052 20010712; GB 2000-19327 20000808
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K049-00; G01N033-487
SECONDARY: A61P003-04
BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 200212882 A UPAB: 20020711
NOVELTY - A composition comprises at least one active compound e.g. micronutrient or target compound absorbent.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following: 1) a method for comparing the relative inhibitory effects of several of target compounds (A1)/items on the ability of a test subject (A2)/(A2) exposed to the items to control their weight involving performing the method for each (A1)/item, and comparing the inhibitory effects of each (A1)/item; 2) a method for labeling and/or certifying an item according to its inhibitory effect on the ability of (A2) exposed to the item to control their weight involving performing the method for the item, and labeling and/or certifying the item based on a pre-determined scale according to their inhibitory effect; 3) a method of diagnosis and/or prognosis of a weight-control-related disorder or disease in (A2) involving performing a method and correlating the results obtained from the method with the disease state of the subject; 4) determining a test subject's progress in altering the extent to which their ability to control their weight has been inhibited involving performing the method at intervals, and comparing the results obtained from the method to establish the progress made; 5) production of a tailored advice plan for (A2) involving performing a method and providing a plan in accordance with the results obtained from the method. The plan provides a system for improving or maintaining the ability of (A2) to control their weight; 6) determining the extent of the inhibitory effect of (A1) on the ability of (A2) into whom (A1) is introduced to control their weight involving (i) determining the degree or severity by which (A1) affects each of several weight controlling systems (HICS) present in (A2); (ii) determining the persistence of (A1) in (A2); (iii) calculating the inhibitory effect as a function of values of (i) and (ii); 7) Use of the composition in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of obesity; 8) production of a database of the inhibitory effects of several (A1)/items on the ability of (A2)/(A2) exposed to the items to control their weight involving performing the method for each (A1)/items, and combining the results into a database; 9) computer system for use in the performance of a method or displaying the output of the method, or displaying or accessing the database, comprising (a) a standard electronic computer circuit containing at least a random access memory, a read only memory, a processor; (b) a keyboard comprising several standard keyboard buttons; and (c) a display; 11) production of a labeled and/or certified item, involving providing the item to be labeled and/or certified, and performing the method on the item; 12) a database produced by the method; 13) a data carrier comprising the database; 14) determining the inhibitory effect of an item on the ability of (A2) exposed to the item to control their weight involving: a1) optionally determining the amount of each of several (A1) in the item having an inhibitory effect on the ability of (A2) to control their weight; and 15) a system for improving or maintaining the ability of (A2) to control their weight including (a) a commodity provider, which provides commodities for (A2), (b) a certifier which certifies each commodity according to its inhibitory effect on the ability of (A2) exposed to the item to control their weight such that the subject can select each commodity to its certification. The certifier optionally uses an analyzer for determining the presence of (A1) in each commodity and a database of the inhibitory effect of (A1) present in the commodity on the ability of (A2) to control their weight.

ACTIVITY - Anorectic; Cardiant; Antiasthmatic; Antiallergic; Cytostatic; Dermatological; Immunosuppressive.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Inhibitor.

USE - For cosmetic improvement of the subject, which does not suffer from obesity; for treatment of the subject suffering from obesity; for use in a method for treatment of obesity; for controlling the weight of the subject; in the preparation of the medicament for the treatment of obesity (all claimed); for the control and treatment of various conditions

associated with obesity e.g. immune dysfunction, autoimmunity, cardiovascular disorder, pulmonary disorder (e.g. asthma), allergies, cancer, mood changes, neurological illness, changes in libido, hormonal disorders, reproductive dysfunction, congenital abnormalities, metabolic disorder (e.g. glucose dysregulation), muscular skeletal disorder, renal and genitourinary disorder and skin disorder.

ADVANTAGE - The composition achieves significantly more effective and long lasting weight reduction without the use of drugs which interferes with the body's natural metabolism, by means of effectively restoring the body's own natural slimming system in a substantially natural manner.

Dwg.0/9

FILE SEGMENT: CPI EPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: B03-L; B04-A10; B06-D01; B07-D08; B10-B02; B10-C04E; B10-E04B; B14-D01; B14-E12; B14-F02B; B14-G01; B14-G02; B14-H01; B14-J01A4; B14-J01B3; B14-K01; B14-K01A; B14-N01; B14-N12; B14-N17; B14-S04; D03-H01T; J04-B01
EPI: S03-E14H

L138 ANSWER 21 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-475948 [51] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-142757
TITLE: Use of standardized green tea extract or derivatives for treatment or prevention of **amyloidosis** e.g. **Alzheimer**'s disease in a mammal.
DERWENT CLASS: B02
INVENTOR(S): CASTILLO, G; CHOI, P Y; SNOW, A D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PROT-N) PROTEOTECH INC; (CAST-I) CASTILLO G; (CHOI-I) CHOI P Y; (SNOW-I) SNOW A D
COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2001049307	A1	20010712	(200151)*	EN	45	A61K035-78
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW						
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW						
AU 2001024654	A	20010716	(200169)			A61K035-78
US 2002086067	A1	20020704	(200247)			A61K035-78
EP 1246632	A1	20021009	(200267)	EN		A61K035-78
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR						
JP 2003519192	W	20030617	(200349)		54	A61K035-78

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001049307	A1	WO 2000-US35675	20001229
AU 2001024654	A	AU 2001-24654	20001229
US 2002086067	A1 Provisional	US 1999-173959P	19991230
		US 2000-753313	20001229
EP 1246632	A1	EP 2000-988445	20001229
		WO 2000-US35675	20001229
JP 2003519192	W	WO 2000-US35675	20001229
		JP 2001-549674	20001229

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001024654	A Based on	WO 2001049307
EP 1246632	A1 Based on	WO 2001049307
JP 2003519192	W Based on	WO 2001049307

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-173959P 19991230; US 2000-753313 20001229

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K035-78
SECONDARY: A01N065-00; A61K009-02; A61K009-06; A61K009-08; A61K009-10; A61K009-12; A61K009-20; A61K009-48; A61K031-353; A61K031-7048; A61K039-385; A61P003-10; A61P025-28

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 200149307 A UPAB: 20010910

NOVELTY - Prevention and/or treatment of **amyloidosis** or alpha-synuclein fibril formation in mammals involves the use of standardized green tea extract and/or derivatives.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(A) a pharmaceutical composition or a dietary supplement (I) for the treatment, prevention and/or management of **amyloidosis** comprising a source of green tea, green tea leaves, standardized green tea leaf extract or derivatives and optionally a carrier, a diluent or an excipient;

(B) use of the source of green tea, green tea leaves, standardized green tea leaf extract or derivatives in the preparation of the pharmaceutical composition or dietary supplement for providing, supporting or improving in a subject at least one of the mental or cognitive qualities;

(C) a pharmaceutical composition or dietary supplement (I) for providing, supporting or improving in a subject at least one of the mental or cognitive qualities comprising the source of green tea, green tea leaves, standardized green tea leaf extract or derivatives; and

(D) a pharmaceutical composition or dietary supplement (I) for treatment, prevention and/or management of alpha-synuclein fibril formation in a mammal comprising a substance selected from green tea, green tea leaves, standardized green tea leaf extract or derivatives, catechin, bioflavanoids, flavanols, flavandiols, flavanoids or tannins.

ACTIVITY - Nootropic; Neuroprotective; Cerebroprotective; Hemostatic; Antiinflammatory; Antiparkinsonian; Antidiabetic; Cytostatic; Antipyretic.

Standardized green tea leaf extract was tested in vitro for its ability to cause a disassembly/disruption of pre-formed **Alzheimer**'s disease **amyloid** fibrils containing AB 1-42 (1) (beta - **amyloid** 1-42. The Thioflavin T method used a measurement of fluorescence to indicate the results. (1) (25 micro m) was incubated overnight at 37 deg. C for 18 hours either in the absence or presence of Standardized green tea leaf extract (10, 100 or 200) micro g/ml along with Tris HCl (150 mM), NaCl (10 mM), sodium azide (0.02 %). The results for fluorescence were as follows only (1): 770 fluorescence units; green tea (10 micro g/ml): 650 fluorescence units; green tea (100 micro g/ml): 150 fluorescence units; green tea (200 micro g/ml): 100 fluorescence units.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - In the treatment and/or prevention of Parkinson's disease or Lewy body disease, **Alzheimer**'s disease, type II **diabetes** or another **amyloidosis**, Down's syndrome and hereditary cerebral hemorrhage, the **amyloidosis** associated with chronic inflammation, various forms of malignancy and familial Mediterranean fever, multiple myeloma and other B-cell dyscrasias, prion diseases

including Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, Gerstmann-Straussler syndrome, kuru and animal scrapie, long-term hemodialysis and carpal tunnel syndrome, senile cardiac **amyloid** and familial **amyloidotic** polyneuropathy, endocrine tumors such as medullary carcinoma of the thyroid (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The composition promotes, maintains or enhances in a patient at least one mental or cognitive qualities such as mental acuity, mental alertness, cognitive well being, normal brain function, cognitive ability, mental performance, memory, concentration, mental sharpness, mental vitality, mental clarity, short term memory, normal brain function, learning and good brain health. For promoting or supporting healthy pancreatic function in a patient by helping to promote normal insulin function. For reducing in a patient at least one of the mental or cognitive effects such as age associated cognitive or memory decline, mental decline and likelihood of age related brain or cognitive disorders.

Dwg.0/3

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: B04-A08C2; B04-A09; B04-A10; B06-A01; B14-C03; B14-H01; B14-J01; B14-N13; B14-N16; B14-S04; B14-S12

L138 ANSWER 22 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-529094 [58] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2001-450127 [48]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-157760
TITLE: Preparing non-lipid, liquid form herbal extract in cellulose derivative by contacting aqueous alcoholic herbal extract with glycerin, removing water and alcohol to form an extract with specified moisture, followed by encapsulation.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04
INVENTOR(S): WANG, X
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WANG-I) WANG X; (GAIA-N) GAIA HERBS INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 2001014351	A1	20010816	(200158)*		7	A61K009-48
US 6482432	B2	20021119	(200280)			A61K009-48

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2001014351	A1 Div ex	US 2000-478880	20000107
		US 2001-775091	20010201
US 6482432	B2 Div ex	US 2000-478880	20000107
		US 2001-775091	20010201

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 2001014351	A1 Div ex	US 6238696
US 6482432	B2 Div ex	US 6238696

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-478880 20000107; US 2001-775091 20010201
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K009-48
SECONDARY: A61K009-62; A61K035-78

BASIC ABSTRACT:
US2001014351 A UPAB: 20021212
NOVELTY - Preparing non-lipid, liquid form herbal extracts in cellulose derivative capsules, comprising extracting herbal material with aqueous alcohol, adding glycerin to extract to maintain it in solution or dispersed in the alcohol **mixture**, removing alcohol and water from it to form a glycerin base liquid or semi-soft extract of less than 10 %, by weight, moisture, followed by encapsulation, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a cellulose derivative, vegetable gelatin, or hydroxyalkylcellulose capsule, formed by the novel method.
USE - For providing herbal extracts in cellulose derivative capsule as a liquid herbal medicament or Liquid delivery system, (claimed) e.g. Phytopharmaceutical or dietary supplement.
ADVANTAGE - The method provides a stable capsule without dehydration once the liquid is filled into the capsule.
Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A99-A; B04-A08; B04-A09; B04-A10; B04-C02A2; B04-N02; B05-C03; B10-E04C; B12-M11C

L138 ANSWER 23 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-450127 [48] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2001-529094 [54]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-135869
TITLE: A process for providing non-lipid liquid form herbal medicants in cellulose derivative capsules are used as herbal remedies.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04
INVENTOR(S): WANG, X
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GAIA-N) GAIA HERBS INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 6238696	B1	20010529	(200148)*		6	A61K009-48

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 6238696	B1	US 2000-478880	20000107

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-478880 20000107
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K009-48
SECONDARY: A01N065-00
BASIC ABSTRACT:
US 6238696 B UPAB: 20011012
NOVELTY - A process for providing non-lipid liquid form herbal medicants in cellulose derivative capsules comprises adding glycerin to an aqueous alcoholic herbal extract solution, and removing alcohol and water before encapsulation.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A process for providing non-lipid liquid form herbal extracts, in cellulose derivative capsules comprises:
(a) extracting a herbal plant material with an aqueous alcohol to give an aqueous alcoholic extract;
(b) adding glycerin to maintain the herbal extract in solution or dispersed in the alcohol **mixture**;

(c) removing alcohol and water from the aqueous alcoholic herbal extract to provide glycerin base liquid or semi-soft form herbal extract having moisture content less than 10 weight%; and

(d) encapsulating the herb extract in a cellulose derivative capsule.

USE - The products are used as herbal remedies.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A03-A04A1; A03-C01; A12-V01; B04-A10; B04-N02; B12-M11C

L138 ANSWER 24 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-327456 [34] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-100415
TITLE: Dietary supplement for promoting healthy joint function comprises enzymatically hydrolyzed collagen, glucosamine sulfate and herbal ingredients.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D13
INVENTOR(S): BARNES, D J; DALEY, C A; HASTINGS, C W
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (RELI-N) RELIV' INT INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 6224871	B1	20010501	(200134)*		4	A61K035-78

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 6224871	B1	US 1998-38394	19980311

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-38394 19980311
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K035-78
SECONDARY: A61K038-01; A61K038-02; A61K047-46
BASIC ABSTRACT:
US 6224871 B UPAB: 20010620
NOVELTY - Dietary supplement for promoting healthy joint function comprises a dry **mixture** of the following ingredients in a daily serving of 7-10 g:

(a) 78-90% enzymatically hydrolyzed collagen;
(b) 2-5% glucosamine sulfate;
(c) 2-3.5% **ginkgo** biloba (Salsburia adiantifolia);
(d) 0.8-1.2% borage oil powder (Borago officinalis);
(e) 0.3-0.6% turmeric (Curcuma longa);
(f) 0.01-0.03% Boswellia serrata;
(g) 0.5-0.7% ashwagandha (Withania somnifera;
(h) 0.04-0.06% Piper nigrum extract; and
(i) 5-50% of a herbal **blend.**

USE - For promoting healthy joint function in humans.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: B04-A08; B04-A09; B04-A10; B14-N01; D03-H01T2

L138 ANSWER 25 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-571151 [65] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-169940
TITLE: **Ginkgo** health-care tea.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 D13
INVENTOR(S): LIU, L
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (LIUL-I) LIU L
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
CN 1303606	A	20010718	(200165)*			A23F003-34

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
CN 1303606	A	CN 2000-114313	20000107

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CN 2000-114313 20000107
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A23F003-34
BASIC ABSTRACT:
CN 1303606 A UPAB: 20011108
NOVELTY - The present invention relates to a **ginkgo** health-care tea using **ginkgo** leaf and green tea as main raw materials, and is characterized by adding licorice and **uncaria** stem and thorn in the above-mentioned main raw materials so as to make the said invented **ginkgo** health-care tea possess health-care therapeutic effect for curing debility, deficiency of qi, baldness, grey hair, freckle, angiocarbiopathy and **diabetes.**
Dwg.0/0
FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB
MANUAL CODES: CPI: B04-A08; B04-A09; B04-A10; B14-F01; B14-F01D; B14-N17; B14-S04; D03-D02; D03-H01T

L138 ANSWER 26 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-647189 [62] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-195748
TITLE: Compositions comprising a nutraceutical and N-(N-(3,3-dimethylbutyl)-L-alpha-aspartyl)-L-phenylalanine 1-methyl ester have improved taste.
DERWENT CLASS: B05 D13 E14
INVENTOR(S): GERLAT, P A; HATCHWELL, L C; PONAKALA, S V; WALTERS, G C
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NUTR-N) NUTRASWEET CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 91
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2000057726	A1	20001005	(200062)*	EN	37	A23L001-236
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW						
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW						
AU 2000040388	A	20001016	(200106)			A23L001-236

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE

WO 2000057726	A1	WO 2000-US8210	20000329
AU 2000040388	A	AU 2000-40388	20000329

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2000040388	A Based on	WO 2000057726

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-126654P 19990329
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A23L001-236
SECONDARY: A61K047-18
BASIC ABSTRACT:
WO 200057726 A UPAB: 20001130
NOVELTY - A composition comprises a nutraceutical and N-(N-(3,3-dimethylbutyl)-L-a-aspartyl)-L-phenylalanine 1-methyl ester (I) as a sweetener or flavor modifier.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a composition comprising a nutraceutical and a sweetener **blend** comprising (I) and another sweetener.
USE - The composition gives the nutraceutical a much improved taste.
Dwg.0/0
FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: B03-F; B04-A08; B04-A09; B04-A10; B04-C02A1; B04-C02B; B05-B02C; B07-A02; B10-B02E; B10-C04C; B10-C04E; D03-H01A; D03-H01T2; E10-B02D5

L138 ANSWER 27 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-302641 [25] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-088744
TITLE: Clear herbal extract solution useful for encapsulation in a soft gelatin capsule.
DERWENT CLASS: A11 A25 A96 B04
INVENTOR(S): LIN, J; OPPENHEIM, R C; TRUONG, H C
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SCHB) SCHERER HOLDINGS PTY LTD R P
COUNTRY COUNT: 83
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 9920289	A1	19990429	(199925)*	EN	29	A61K035-78
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW						
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW						
AU 9896162	A	19990510	(199938)			A61K035-78

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9920289	A1	WO 1998-AU878	19981022
AU 9896162	A	AU 1998-96162	19981022

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO

AU 9896162 A Based on WO 9920289

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: AU 1997-9903 19971022
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K035-78
SECONDARY: A61K009-08; A61K009-48
BASIC ABSTRACT:
WO 9920289 A UPAB: 19990630
NOVELTY - A clear herbal extract solution suitable for encapsulation in a soft gelatin capsule, which comprises:
(i) a concentrated herbal extract (which is unsuitable by itself for direct encapsulation in a soft gelatin capsule); and
(ii) a fill liquid, which is compatible with the herbal extract and is specific for dissolving the herbal extract to form a clear solution.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(i) a soft gelatin capsule containing a clear herbal solution; and
(ii) a process for manufacturing a clear soft gelatin capsule, which comprises:
(1) combining a concentrated herbal extract and a fill liquid which is compatible with the herbal extract; and
(2) encapsulating the herbal extract in a soft gelatin capsule.
USE - The clear herbal extract solution is suitable for encapsulation in a soft gelatin capsule.
ADVANTAGE - It is possible to produce clear herbal extracts that are suitable for encapsulation in soft gelatin capsules and which also contain all the important active ingredients.
FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A03-C01; A12-V01; B04-A10; B04-B01C1; B04-C03D

L138 ANSWER 28 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-055148 [05] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-014567
TITLE: Use of flavonoid glycosides, tanning agents and microorganisms for treating **diabetes** mellitus.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): LIEBEL, F
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (LIEB-I) LIEBEL F
COUNTRY COUNT: 25
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
EP 956867	A1	19991117	(200005)*	GE	16	A61K045-06

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 956867	A1	EP 1998-108560	19980512

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: EP 1998-108560 19980512
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K045-06
SECONDARY: A61K031-35; A61K031-70; A61K035-78
BASIC ABSTRACT:
EP 956867 A UPAB: 20000128
NOVELTY - Flavanoid glycosides are useful for the treatment and prevention

of insulin-resistance diseases, especially **diabetes** mellitus.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - For the treatment and prevention of insulin-resistance diseases, especially **diabetes** mellitus, a composition of any of the following flavonoid glycosides are used to improve a permeability defect of the small intestine mucosa. The flavonoid glycosides are selected from: hesperidine, rutoside, rutosid-trihydrate, glycoside of anthocyanidine, pelargonidine, cyanidine, malvidine, the tanning agents Folia Theae of Camellia sinensis, Fructus Myrtilli of **Vaccinium myrtillus**, Fructus castaneae of Castanea sativa, catechu of Acacia catechu, Herba Agrimoniae of Agrimonia eupatoria, Herba Alchemillae of Alchemilia xanthochlora, Folia castaneae of Castanea sativa, Herba Fragariae of Fragaria vesca, Cortex Hamamelidis ofHamamelis virginiana, Folia Juglandis of Juglans regia, Radix Ratanhiae of Krameria triandra, Radix Tormentillae of Potentilla erecta, Herba Anserinae of Potentilia anserina, kino of Pterocarpus marsupium, gailae of Quercus infectoria, Cortex Quercus of Quercus robur, Folia Rubi fruticosi of Rubus fruticosus, Herba Sanguisorbae of Sanguisorba officinalis, and/or Gambir Catechu of **Uncaria** Gambir.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a method for treating insulin resistance disease as above using a combination of the microorganisms: Lactobacillus acidophilus, Lactobacillus bifidus and Saccharomyces boulardii, where the microorganisms settle the intestinal mucosa where they positively influence the nature and amount of enterotoxic substances;

(2) a method for the treatment and prophylaxis of insulin-resistance diseases, comprises the administration of amylopectin-low foods, especially preserves, trypsin, chymotrypsin, carboxypeptidase A und B, alpha -amylase, all are administered together with plant proteases bromelain, papain und carboxypeptidasen;

(3) a method as above, but using HMG-CoA-reduktase-inhibitor simvastatine, lovastatine, pravastatine and fluvastatine, which cause an increase in NO-synthase and lower an increase in G-protein-membrane association;

(4) a method as above using alpha 2-receptor-antagonist yohimbim, which reduces the alpha 2-adrenergenic insulin secretion inhibition in beta -cells and inhibits the phosphorylation of insulin receptors in vessel endothelium; and

(5) a method as above administering vitamins A, B1, B2, B6, B12, **folic acid**, nicotinamide, pantothenic acid, C, D, E, **biotin**, carnitine, alpha -liponic acid, rutoside, hesperidine, the electrolytes Mg, Ca, K, Na, trace elements Fe, I, Zn, Cu, Mn, Mo, Se, Cr to improve the permeability of the intestinal mucosa.

USE - The methods can be used to prevent or treat effects caused by **diabetes** mellitus, e.g. micro- or macro angiopathy, hypertony, peripheral neuropathy, nephropathy, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, polyarthritis and heart arhytmia (all claimed).

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: B04-A05; B04-F10; B06-A01; B14-C09; B14-F01; B14-J02; B14-S04; D05-C

L138 ANSWER 29 OF 30 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:212153 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000212153
TITLE: The **combination** of PTI-00703 and **Ginkgo** biloba (NeurosharpTM) is an effective inhibitor of Abeta **amyloidosis** associated with **Alzheimer**'s disease and normal aging.
AUTHOR(S): Vrablic, A. S. [Reprint author]; Castillo, G. M.; Cummings, J. A.; DeSantis, D. A. [Reprint author]; Nochlin, D.; Snow,

A. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Rexall Sundown Inc., Boca Raton, FL, 33487, USA
SOURCE: Society for Neuroscience Abstracts, (1999) Vol. 25, No. 1-2, pp. 1806. print.
Meeting Info.: 29th Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience. Miami Beach, Florida, USA. October 23-28, 1999. Society for Neuroscience.
ISSN: 0190-5295.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
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LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 May 2000
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CONCEPT CODE: Behavioral biology - Human behavior 07004
Pathology - Therapy 12512
Nervous system - Physiology and biochemistry 20504
Psychiatry - Psychopathology, psychodynamics and therapy 21002
Plant physiology - Chemical constituents 51522
Pharmacognosy and pharmaceutical botany 54000
Plant physiology - Growth, differentiation 51510
Nervous system - Pathology 20506
General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings 00520
INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Aging; Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Nervous System (Neural Coordination); Pharmacognosy (Pharmacology)
INDEX TERMS: Diseases
Alzheimer's disease: behavioral and mental disorders, nervous system disease
Alzheimer Disease (MeSH)
INDEX TERMS: Diseases
brain A-beta **amyloidosis**: nervous system disease
INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
PTI-00703: **combination** therapy, plant extract; beta **amyloid** protein: deposits; ginkgoflavoglycoside
INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
normal aging; Meeting Abstract
ORGANISM: Classifier
Cycadopsida 25104
Super Taxa
Gymnospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
Organism Name
Ginko biloba: leaf extract, medicinal plant
Taxa Notes
Gymnosperms, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants
ORGANISM: Classifier
Rubiaceae 26680
Super Taxa
Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
Organism Name
Uncaria tomentosa [**Cat**'s **Claw**]: Amazon rain forest, medicinal plant, woody vine
Taxa Notes
Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants

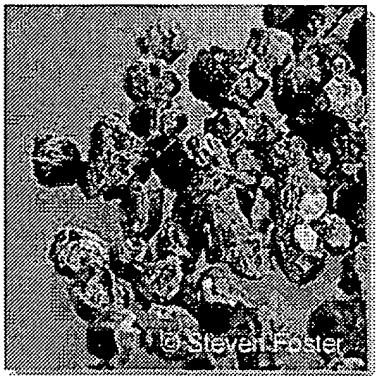
L138 ANSWER 30 OF 30 NAPRALERT COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 BD. TRUSTEES, U. IL. on STN
AN 2002:5242 NAPRALERT
DN E01043
TI PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING **UNCARIA** TOMENTOSA EXTRACT FOR TREATING **ALZHEIMER**'S DISEASE AND OTHER **AMYLOIDOSES**
AU CASTILLO G; SNOW A D
CS UNIV WASHINGTON, USA
SO PATENT-PCT INT PAOL-00 33,659 (1998) p. 67PP-..
LA ENGLISH
OS CA 133:34397
CHC 1812
ORGN Class: GYMNOSPERM Family: GINKGOACEAE Genus: **GINKGO** Species: BILOBA
Organism part: DRIED LEAF
TYPE OF STUDY (STY): IN HUMANS. Classification (CC): ANTIALZHEIMER'S ACTIVITY
Extract type: TYPE EXT NOT STATED
Dosage Information: ROUTE NOT GIVEN; HUMAN ADULT; SEX NOT INDICATED(ADULT); DOSE: NOT STATED
Qualitative results: INACTIVE
Comment(s): DATA INCOMPLETE - DERIVED FROM AN ABSTRACT.
ORGN Class: DICOT Family: RUBIACEAE Genus: **UNCARIA** Species: TOMENTOSA
Organism part: DRIED BARK
TYPE OF STUDY (STY): IN HUMANS. Classification (CC): ANTIALZHEIMER'S ACTIVITY
Extract type: TYPE EXT NOT STATED
Dosage Information: ROUTE NOT GIVEN; HUMAN ADULT; SEX NOT INDICATED(ADULT); DOSE: NOT STATED
Qualitative results: ACTIVE
Comment(s): DATA INCOMPLETE - DERIVED FROM AN ABSTRACT.

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:24:10 ON 21 DEC 2004

=>

Bilberry

Botanical Name: *Vaccinium myrtillus*
Common Names: European blueberry, huckleberry



Overview

Diarrhea and wounds

Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) has been used in traditional European medicine for nearly a thousand years, primarily to treat diarrhea. Bilberry fruit contains high concentrations of tannins, substances that act as both an anti-inflammatory and an astringent. The latter quality in particular may help wounds heal more quickly. Bilberry is believed to help people with diarrhea by reducing the intestinal inflammation associated with the condition.

Diabetes

Bilberry leaves have traditionally been used to control blood sugar levels in people with diabetes. A couple of modern day reports of a few individuals with type 2 (adult onset) diabetes as well as animal studies suggest that this traditional use may have merit. Rigorous scientific studies are needed.

Antioxidants

A close relative of the cranberry, bilberry fruits contain flavonoid compounds called anthocyanidins. Flavonoids are plant pigments that have excellent antioxidant properties. This means that they scavenge damaging particles in the body known as free radicals and have been shown to help prevent a number of long-term illnesses such as heart disease, cancer, and an eye disorder called macular degeneration (a disease of the retina that can lead to blindness; see Visual Disturbances listed below). Animal studies have found that anthocyanidins may strengthen blood vessels, improve circulation, and prevent the oxidation of LDL ("bad") cholesterol, a major risk factor for atherosclerosis (plaque in blood vessels that leads to blockage and, therefore, heart attack and stroke). Research in people is needed.

Chronic fatigue syndrome

Some experts propose that bilberry may relieve the symptoms of chronic fatigue syndrome because of its antioxidant properties.

Ulcers

Studies in rats have found that anthocyanidins from bilberry fruits help prevent stomach ulcers caused by a variety of factors including stress, medications, and alcohol. Whether this will translate into help for people

requires research.

Visual disturbances

Anthocyanidins found in bilberry fruits may also be useful for people with vision problems. During World War II, British fighter pilots reported that bilberries improved their nighttime vision and helped them quickly adjust to darkness. A recent study, however, comparing a bilberry extract of anthocyanidins to placebo in young men with normal vision did not confirm any improvement in night vision from this supplement. The study only included 12 men. Therefore, more research is needed to know whether the long standing stories of improvement in night vision from bilberry for some individuals is scientifically true or not.

Today, it is believed that anthocyanidins may help protect the retina, the nerve layer that lines the back of the eye and sends nerve impulses to the visual areas of the brain. Studies conducted in the 1960s, 70s, and 80s suggest that the anthocyanidins contained in bilberry fruit preparations improve symptoms of a variety of visual disturbances including nearsightedness, cataracts, and macular degeneration.

Plant Description

Bilberry is a shrub that grows to about 16 inches in height. It has oval, pointed leaves and small pink and white flowers, which bloom from April through June. In the late summer, its dark purple berries are ripe to pick. Bilberry is a relative of blueberry, cranberry, and huckleberry, and its fruit looks and tastes much like the American blueberry.

What's It Made Of?

The key compounds in bilberry fruit are called anthocyanidins. These compounds help build strong capillaries and improve circulation to all areas of the body. They also prevent blood platelets from clumping together (helping to reduce the risk of blood clots which may lead, for example, to heart attack or stroke). On the other hand, bilberry fruit is also rich in tannins, a substance that acts as an astringent, thereby helping bleeding to stop. The tannins and anthocyanidins, therefore, may balance each other out when the whole bilberry fruit is used for medicinal purposes.

Anthocyanidins also boost the production of rhodopsin, a pigment that improves night vision and helps the eye adapt to light changes. The tannins have anti-inflammatory properties and may help control diarrhea.

Available Forms

Bilberries may be eaten fresh or in dried forms. Fresh or dried berries as well as the leaves of the bilberry plant may be used to make bilberry tea. Bilberry extract should be standardized to contain 25% anthocyanidins. The extract contains the highest percentage of anthocyanidins, making it the most potent form of bilberry.

How to Take It

The use of herbs is a time-honored approach to strengthening the body and treating disease. Herbs, however, contain active substances that can trigger side effects and that can interact with other herbs, supplements, or medications. For these reasons, herbs should be taken with care, under the supervision of a practitioner knowledgeable in the field of botanical medicine.

Pediatric

Bilberry has been used safely in children 2 years of age and older for the treatment of diarrhea:

- 4 to 8 grams of crushed, dried bilberry should be added to 150 mL (2/3 of a cup) of cold water and brought to a boil for 10 minutes; the preparation should be strained while hot. Children then drink this preparation several times daily until diarrhea resolves.

Adult

- Diarrhea: 5 to 10 grams of crushed dried bilberries in 150 mL (2/3 of a cup) cold water, brought to a boil for 10 minutes, then strained.
- Eye conditions and circulation: standardized bilberry extract (with 25% anthocyanidin) in encapsulated form, dosage of 480 milligrams a day in two to three divided doses. Reduce to 240 milligrams per day once symptoms improve (maintain this dosage to help prevent these conditions).
- Diabetes: Pour boiling water over 1 g (approximately 1½ tsp) bilberry leaf and strain after 10 to 15 minutes. People with in particular diabetes should only drink bilberry tea under the supervision of a healthcare provider.
- Ulcer prevention: 20 to 40 milligrams bilberry extract three times a day, 2 to 4 mL tincture (1:5) three times a day, or one half cup of fresh bilberries.

Precautions

Because of the potential for side effects and interactions with medications, bilberry extracts and anthocyanidin preparations should be taken only under the supervision of a knowledgeable healthcare provider.

Bilberry fruit and extract are considered generally safe, with no known side effects. Bilberry leaf is safe with appropriate usage, but should not be taken in large quantities over an extended period of time because it may become toxic.

Possible Interactions

There are no known scientific reports of interactions between bilberry and conventional medications.

Blood-thinning medications, anticoagulants

In theory, because the anthocyanidins in bilberry may inhibit blood from clotting, there may be an increased risk of bleeding in those taking anthocyanidin extracts from bilberry along with blood thinners, particularly warfarin. This has not been tested scientifically, but those taking warfarin or other blood thinners in the same class, known as anticoagulants, should be very careful if considering use of bilberry and should be followed closely by a doctor who will check your INR (a measurement to indicate, in part, your risk of bleeding).

There has been one case report of a woman taking many herbs and supplements, including bilberry, experiencing a serious bleed following surgery for breast cancer. The other herbs and supplements she was taking that may have contributed to the risk of bleeding include ginkgo, ginseng, and vitamin E.

The whole bilberry fruit, therefore, which contains both anthocyanidins and tannins (that may help stop bleeding) is likely safer if you are on a blood thinner than the isolated anthocyanidin extracts.

Supporting Research

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Review Date: April 2002
Reviewed By: Participants in the review process include: Constance Grauds, RPh (April 1999), President, Association of Natural Medicine Pharmacists, San Rafael, CA; Jacqueline A. Hart, MD, Department of Internal Medicine, Newton-Wellesley Hospital, Harvard University and Senior Medical Editor Integrative Medicine, Boston, MA; Gary Kracoff, RPh (Pediatric Dosing section February 2001), Johnson Drugs, Natick, MA; Steven Ottariono, RPh (Pediatric Dosing section February 2001), Veteran's Administrative Hospital, Londonderry, NH; R. Lynn Shumake, PD, Director, Alternative Medicine Apothecary, Blue Mountain Apothecary & Healing Arts, University of Maryland Medical Center, Glenwood, MD; Tom Wolfe, P.AHG (April 1999), Smile Herb Shop, College Park, MD; Elizabeth Wotton, ND (April 1999), private practice, Sausalito, CA. All interaction sections have also been reviewed by a team of experts including Joseph Lamb, MD (July 2000), The Integrative Medicine Works, Alexandria, VA;Enrico Liva, ND, RPh (August 2000), Vital Nutrients, Middletown, CT; Brian T Sanderoff, PD, BS in Pharmacy (March 2000), Clinical Assistant Professor, University of Maryland School of Pharmacy; President, Your Prescription for Health, Owings Mills, MD; Ira Zunin, MD, MPH, MBA (July 2000), President and Chairman, Hawaii State Consortium for Integrative Medicine, Honolulu, HI.

reader is advised to discuss the information provided here with a doctor, pharmacist, nurse, or other authorized healthcare practitioner and to check product information (including package inserts) regarding dosage, precautions, warnings, interactions, and contraindications before administering any drug, herb, or supplement discussed herein.

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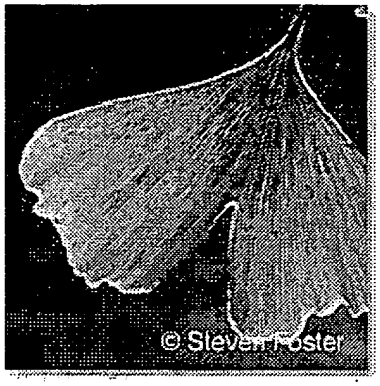
Ginkgo Biloba

Botanical Name: *Ginkgo biloba*
Common Names: Maidenhair tree



Overview

Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*) is one of the oldest living tree species and its leaves are among the most extensively studied botanicals in use today. Unlike many other medicinal herbs, ginkgo leaves are not frequently used in their crude state, but rather, in the form of a concentrated, standardized ginkgo biloba extract (GBE). In Europe, GBE is among the best-selling herbal medications and it ranks within the top five of all prescriptions written in France and Germany.

Ginkgo has been used in traditional medicine to treat circulatory disorders and enhance memory. Scientific studies throughout the years lend support to these traditional uses. Emerging evidence suggests that GBE may be particularly effective in treating ailments associated with decreased blood flow to the brain, particularly in elderly individuals. Laboratory studies have shown that GBE improves blood circulation by dilating blood vessels and reducing the stickiness of blood platelets.

Ginkgo leaves also contain two types of chemicals (flavonoids and terpenoids) believed to have potent antioxidant properties. Antioxidants are substances that scavenge free radicals -- damaging compounds in the body that alter cell membranes, tamper with DNA, and even cause cell death. Free radicals occur naturally in the body, but environmental toxins (including ultraviolet light, radiation, cigarette smoking, and air pollution) can also increase the number of these damaging particles. Free radicals are believed to contribute to a number of health problems including heart disease and cancer as well as Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia. Antioxidants such as those found in ginkgo can neutralize free radicals and may reduce or even help prevent some of the damage they cause.

Based on studies conducted in laboratories, animals, and humans, professional herbalists may recommend ginkgo for the following health problems:

Dementia and Alzheimer's Disease
Ginkgo is widely used in Europe for treating dementia. The reason that ginkgo is thought to be helpful for preventing or treating these brain disorders is because it improves blood flow in the brain and because of its antioxidant properties. Although many of the clinical trials have been scientifically flawed, the evidence that ginkgo

may improve thinking, learning, and memory in people with Alzheimer's disease (AD) has been highly promising.

Clinical studies suggest that ginkgo provides the following benefits for people with AD:

- Improvement in thinking, learning, and memory
- Improvement in activities of daily living
- Improvement in social behavior
- Fewer feelings of depression

One recent study also found that ginkgo may be as effective as leading AD medications in delaying the symptoms of dementia in people with this debilitating condition. In addition, ginkgo is sometimes used preventively because it may delay the onset of AD in someone who is at risk for this type of dementia (for example, family history).

Eye problems

The flavonoids found in ginkgo may help halt or lessen some retinal problems (that is, problems to the back part of the eye). Retinal damage has a number of potential causes, including diabetes and macular degeneration. Macular degeneration (often called age-related macular degeneration or ARMD) is a progressive, degenerative eye disease that tends to affect older adults and is the number one cause of blindness in the United States. Studies suggest that gingko may help preserve vision in those with ARMD.

Intermittent Claudication

Because ginkgo is reputed to improve blood flow, this herb has been studied in people with intermittent claudication (pain caused by inadequate blood flow [atherosclerosis] to the legs). People with intermittent claudication have difficulty walking without suffering extreme pain. An analysis of eight published studies revealed that people taking ginkgo tend to walk roughly 34 meters farther than those taking placebo. In fact, ginkgo has been shown to be as effective as a leading medication in improving pain-free walking distance. However, regular walking exercises are more beneficial than ginkgo in improving walking distance.

Memory Impairment

Ginkgo is widely touted as a "brain herb" and is commonly added to nutrition bars and fruit smoothies to boost memory and enhance cognitive performance. Researchers recently reviewed all of the high-quality published studies on ginkgo and mild memory impairment (in other words, people without Alzheimer's or other form of dementia), and concluded that ginkgo was significantly more effective than placebo in enhancing memory and cognitive function. Despite the encouraging findings, some researchers speculate that more high-quality research, involving larger numbers of people, is needed before ginkgo can be recommended as a memory enhancer to otherwise healthy adults.

Tinnitus

Given that nerve damage and certain blood vessel disorders can lead to tinnitus (the perception of ringing, hissing, or other sound in the ears or head when no external sound is present), some researchers have investigated whether ginkgo relieves symptoms of this hearing disorder. Although the quality of most studies was poor, the reviewers concluded that ginkgo moderately relieves the loudness of the tinnitus sound. However, a recent well-designed study including 1,121 people with tinnitus found that ginkgo (given 3 times daily for 3 months) was no more effective than placebo in relieving symptoms of tinnitus. Given these conflicting findings, the therapeutic value of ginkgo for tinnitus remains uncertain. In general, tinnitus is a very difficult problem to treat.

Talk to your doctor about whether a trial of ginkgo to alleviate this frustrating symptom may be safe and worthwhile for you.

Other

In addition to these health problems, professional herbalists may also recommend ginkgo for a variety of other ailments including altitude sickness, asthma, depression, disorientation, headaches, high blood pressure, erectile dysfunction, and vertigo.

Plant Description

Ginkgo biloba is the oldest living tree species. A single tree can live as long as 1,000 years and grow to a height of 120 feet. It has short branches with fan-shaped leaves and inedible fruits that produce a strong odor. The fruit contains an edible inner seed.

Although Chinese herbal medicine has used both the ginkgo leaf and seed for centuries, modern research has focused on the standardized Ginkgo biloba extract (GBE), which is prepared from the dried green leaves. This extract is highly concentrated and much more effective in treating health problems (particularly circulatory ailments) than the leaf alone.

What's It Made Of?

More than 40 components of ginkgo have been identified but only two are believed to be responsible for the herb's beneficial effects -- flavonoids and terpenoids. As described earlier, flavonoids (such as quercetin) have potent antioxidant effects. Laboratory and animal studies have shown that flavonoids protect the nerves, heart muscle, and retina from damage. Terpenoids (such as ginkgolides) improve blood flow by dilating blood vessels and reducing the stickiness of platelets.

Available Forms

- Ginkgo biloba extract (GBE) standardized to contain 24% flavonoids and 6% terpenoids
- Capsules
- Tablets
- Tictures

How to Take It

Pediatric

There are no known scientific reports on the pediatric use of ginkgo. Therefore, it is not currently recommended for children.

Adult

- Initial results often take 4 to 6 weeks, but should continue to accumulate beyond that period. You may not see any dramatic changes for six months.
- GBE: 120 mg daily in two or three divided doses of 50:1 extract standardized to 24% flavone glycosides

(flavonoids). If more serious dementia or Alzheimer's disease is present, up to 240 mg daily in two or three divided doses may be necessary.
- Tincture (1:5): 2 to 4 mL three times a day

Precautions

The use of herbs is a time-honored approach to strengthening the body and treating disease. Herbs, however, contain active substances that can trigger side effects and interact with other herbs, supplements, or medications. For these reasons, herbs should be taken with care, under the supervision of a practitioner knowledgeable in the field of botanical medicine.

GBE is considered to be safe and side effects are rare. In a few cases, gastrointestinal upset, headaches, skin reactions, and dizziness were reported.

Because gingko decreases platelet aggregation (stickiness), there is some concern that it may increase risk of intracranial (brain) hemorrhage. In fact, there have been several reports of bleeding complications associated with ginkgo use. However, it is not clear whether ginkgo or another factor (such as the combination of ginkgo and blood-thinning medications including aspirin) caused the bleeding complications.

Pregnant and breastfeeding women should avoid using ginkgo preparations. In addition, ginkgo use should be discontinued at least 36 hours prior to surgery due to the risk of bleeding complications.

Do not ingest Ginkgo biloba fruit.

Possible Interactions

If you are currently being treated with any of the following medications, you should not use ginkgo without first talking to your healthcare provider:

Anticonvulsant medications
High doses of Ginkgo biloba could decrease the effectiveness of anticonvulsant therapy in patients taking carbamazepine or valproic acid to control seizures.

Blood-thinning medications
Ginkgo has blood-thinning properties and therefore should not be used if you are taking anticoagulant (blood-thinning) medications, such as aspirin, clopidogrel, dipyridamole, heparin, ticlopidine, or warfarin.

Cylosporine
Ginkgo biloba may be beneficial during treatment with cyclosporine because of its ability to protect cell membranes from damage.

Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs)
Ginkgo may enhance the effects (both good and bad) of antidepressant medications known as MAOIs, such as phenelzine and tranylcypromine.

Papaverine

The combination of papaverine and ginkgo may be effective for the treatment of erectile dysfunction in patients who do not respond to papaverine alone.

Thiazide diuretics

Although there has been one literature report of increased blood pressure associated with the use of ginkgo during treatment with thiazide diuretics, this interaction has not been verified by clinical trials. Nevertheless, you should consult with your healthcare provider before using ginkgo if you are taking thiazide diuretics.

Trazodone

Additionally, there has been a report of an adverse interaction between ginkgo and trazodone, an antidepressant medication, that resulted in an elderly patient going into a coma.

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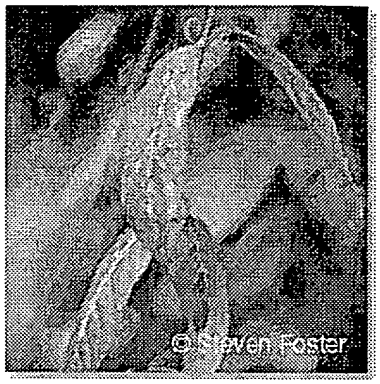
Cat's Claw

Botanical Name: *Uncaria tomentosa* **Common name:** Una de gato



Overview

Cat's claw (*Uncaria tomentosa*) is a woody vine native to the Amazon rainforest and other tropical areas of South and Central America. Cat's claw is named after the hook-like thorns that grow along its vine. The bark and root of this herb have been used among indigenous people of the rainforest for centuries to treat a variety of health problems including arthritis, ulcers, sexually transmitted diseases, fevers, and even cancer. Some women consumed cat's claw as a contraceptive because large doses of this herb were believed to cause temporary infertility.

Common Uses

After these claims drew the attention of scientists in Europe, tests began to demonstrate that substances in cat's claw boost the activity of the immune system, reduce inflammation, scavenge damaging particles known as free radicals, and destroy cancerous cells. Today, professional herbalists in the United States and Europe recommend cat's claw to treat inflammatory disorders such as arthritis, viral diseases such as HIV/AIDS, gastrointestinal illnesses such as Crohn's disease, ulcers, and certain cancers. Despite the purported benefits associated with cat's claw, relatively few scientific studies have investigated the safety and usefulness of this herb.

Research

In one study of 13 patients with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) who refused to take conventional treatments, a dosage of 20 mg cat's claw per day for up to 5 months significantly increased white blood cell counts (the infection-fighting cells in the body that HIV destroys). Cat's claw was also found to boost white blood cell count in rats receiving chemotherapy. (A common side effect of chemotherapy is low white blood cell count.) In another study of 45 people with osteoarthritis of the knee, those who received cat's claw reported a significant reduction in knee pain compared to those who received placebo. Further studies are needed to confirm these preliminary findings, however. Another area that is being studied currently at Oregon Health Sciences University is the use of cat's claw for Alzheimer's disease; no information is available yet to indicate if the herb is helpful or harmful for this condition.

Plant Description

Cat's claw is a thorny vine that can climb as high as 100 feet. It is primarily found in the Amazon rainforest as well as tropical areas in South and Central America. Much of the cat's claw sold in the United States was grown in Peru.

Cat's claw got its name from the curved, claw-like thorns that grow on its stem. The root and bark of cat's claw are the parts used for medicinal purposes.

What's It Made Of?

Cat's claw contains many types of plant chemicals that help reduce inflammation (such as tannins and sterols) and combat certain viruses (such as quinovic acid glycosides).

Cat's claw preparations are made from the root and bark of the of the cat's claw vine. The effectiveness of the root and bark vary depending upon what time of year that portion of the plant is harvested.

Available Forms

The bark of the cat's claw vine can be crushed and used to make tea. Standardized root and bark extracts are also available in either liquid or dried forms.

How to Take It

Pediatric

There are no known scientific reports on the pediatric use of cat's claw. Therefore, it is not currently recommended for children.

Adult

- Tea: 1 gram (1,000 mg) root bark to 8 ounces water, boil 10 to 15 minutes, cool, and strain. Drink 1 cup three times daily.
- Tincture (solution made from herb and alcohol, or herb, alcohol, and water): ¼ to ½ teaspoonful two to three times daily
- Dry, encapsulated standardized extract: 20 to 60 mg daily

Precautions

The use of herbs is a time-honored approach to strengthening the body and treating disease. Herbs, however, contain active substances that can trigger side effects and that can interact with other herbs, supplements, or medications. For these reasons, herbs should be taken with care, under the supervision of a practitioner knowledgeable in the field of botanical medicine.

Although traditional lore indicates that cat's claw is very safe and nontoxic, the American Herbal Products Association (AHPA) gives cat's claw a class 4 safety rating which indicates a lack of scientific data to test that the herb is actually safe. In addition, the AHPA does indicate that the tannin content of cat's claw may cause some

abdominal pain or gastrointestinal problems including diarrhea. The diarrhea or loose stools tend to be mild and go away with continued use of the herb.

Cat's claw should not be used by individuals with skin grafts or tuberculosis or by those receiving organ transplants. It should not be used by pregnant or breastfeeding women or by children who are under three years of age.

Possible Interactions

If you are currently being treated with any of the following medications, you should not use cat's claw without first talking to your healthcare provider.

Immunosuppressive Medications

In theory, because cat's claw may stimulate the immune system, this herb should not be used with medications intended to suppress the immune system, such as cyclosporin or other medications prescribed following an organ transplant. This theory has not been tested scientifically.

NSAIDs

Cat's claw may protect against gastrointestinal damage associated with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), such as ibuprofen.

Supporting Research

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